The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,502 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1885.

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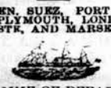
SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
M. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th Oct.
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Hazelwood	23rd "
—ASSAM	3933	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3909	800	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	3013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4134	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	1284	5 0	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	47 9	900	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	60	R. G. Murray	18th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th Oct.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2953	500	J. P. Hassall	27th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 6, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 18
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,100	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	3rd Nov.

*Can book through to London overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. PERSIA	3317	480	R. Hutchison	17th Oct.
s. s. ASIA	3500	480	J. Craig	14th Nov.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 2, 1885. Agents.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing s.s. "CANTON," Captain Banneil, will sail direct for MARSEILLES on or about the 18th October next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share for the year ending 30th June, 1885, will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst, to the Shareholders in the Company whose names appeared on the Register on the 31st ultimo.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates while receiving payments between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th October, 1885, for the SUPPLY of BOOKS and FORM to this Company for the period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1886.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Books and Forms seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received up to the 15th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW STATION BUILDINGS at GOVA GATE on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S Plans, specifications and conditions of work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company, Bombay.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Offices, Bombay, 1st October, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th October, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday, 12th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th October, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

	Cash Prices.
CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw-driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles	Rs. 5 0
Do. do. of larger size	" 6 4
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade	" 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.	HAT BRUSHES.
CARPET BRUSHES.	HORSE BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.	NAIL BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.	PAINT BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.	PLATE BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.	SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
URNITURE BRUSHES.	SHOE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.	SPOKE BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.	TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co., are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

Gunpowder.	Bullet Moulds.	Cartridge Loaders.
Shot, Ordinary.	Caps.	Cartridge Extractors.
Shot, Chilled.	Wards.	
Measures.	Sundries.	Cartridge Bags and Belts.
Hunting Knives.	Cartridges.	
Bullets.	Cartridge Cases.	

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S Celebrated "Alliance" Prize Powder.

No. 4 and 6 grain, specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting.

Indents for 100 "are filled at the Wholesale rate of Rs. 45 per 25" case.

NET CASH.

Detailed Price-Lists on Application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

OPERA GLASSES!!
FIELD GLASSES!!

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., import only the best Goods from the leading English Houses, which are manufactured under the Company's own instructions and in accordance with their long and practical experience specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BALLS—The Regulation and Perfect Seamless, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per dozen.

BATS—Champion, Cork-handled, Double Strung, Pinders Pull Tight and others, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 15.

NETS, with Poles complete, PRESSES, &c., &c.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS—Treacher's 2, 3, and 4 Seam; Dukes's 2 and 3 Seam.

BATS—Practice, Single, Double, Treble, and All Cane.

BATTING GLOVES, LEG GARDS, STUMPS, and every other necessary.

BADMINTON.	FENCING.	QUOITS.
RACKETS.	FOOT BALL.	HORIZONTAL BARS.
BOXING.	GOLF.	BICYCLES.
DUMB BELLS.	POLO.	TRICYCLES.

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
FISHING KIT.
The best assortment in India.

IN-DOOR GAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, COMPENDIUMS, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... " 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... " 40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... " 45	" 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.'S
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash.		Credit.
Rs. 21 0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT "Scotch Whisky"	Rs. 24 0
23 10	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old	27 0
29 12	"BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old "Guaranteed"	34 0

We would specially draw the attention of consumers to our "Superior Old Blend" which we have no hesitation in stating cannot be surpassed either in quality or price.

A. FERGUSON and Co. "Breadalbane Whisky," as supplied to Government and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-0 dozen nett.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

"HOW TO GET SITUATIONS."—By ALEX. GRAYTHORNE, Esq.—Containing the most Essential Rules, and Practical Hints and Suggestions, of the greatest importance, to every person who is looking out for a Situation—PRICE ANNAS FOUR per copy.

"FANNIE HILL."—or, The Adventures of a Young Lady—BY CAPTAIN * * * * * R. A., PRICE ANNAS EIGHT per copy.

All Letters and Remittances should be addressed to
THE SECRETARY "IMPERIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,"
CALCUTTA.
25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL ORDERS ABOVE Rs. 25 IN VALUE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

RUPEES 36 PER MONTH

For 2 years
WITH POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT
Will make you Proprietor of a

SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PRIZE MEDAL PIANO.

EASY TERMS, CONVENIENT PAYMENTS.

These Instruments are offered to everybody.

Over 500, are now scattered all over India.

Everyone pleased and contented with the selection.

Stands the test of this trying climate most wonderfully. The more it is used the richer and softer it is. It always keeps its Brilliancy of Tone. Very good and sweet-toned. Full and rich. Charmingly flexible. Soft, pleasant and easy to the touch. No metallic jingling. A wonderful instrument. Action never fails. The frame is perfect. A-1 Piano for the Country. Always my favourite. These are some of the expressions used by those who have tried these celebrated instruments. Testimonials free on application to

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY } POONA

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION,

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
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Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
FINEST TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

			Rs. a.
CHEROOTS	"Selected Mess" per box of 100		2 0
"	"Nobles"	" "	2 0
"	"Dawson's No. 1"	" "	2 0
CIGARS	"Planter's No. 1"	" "	2 4
"	"Planter's No. 2"	" "	2 0
"	"Beehive"	" "	2 0
"	"Kemp's Special"	" "	2 8
"	"Regalias"	" "	2 8

MANILLAS.

No. 2 Cigars of selected brand	"	"	7 0
No. 2 Cheroots of selected brand	"	"	7 0

The above are all very superior, and have been selected for us as mild and good in flavour, drawing well, and convenient in size and shape.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

KEMP AND CO.'S
CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Finest Turkish Yenidje	Boxes of 500		18 0
Dubecs	packets of 20		0 14
"	" of 50		2 0

RICHMOND CIGARETTES.

Opera Puffs	packets of	20	0 14
Little Beauties	" "	10	0 6
"	" "	100	3 0
Richmond Gem, half & half	" "	20	0 12
" "	" "	500	15 0
" Straight cut	" "	20	0 14
" (Bontons)	" "	20	0 14
" mild	" "	20	0 12
" "	" "	500	15 0
Perfections	" "	10	0 6
The Pet	" "	20	1 0
"	" "	500	24 0
Napoleons	" "	10	0 6
"	" "	500	20 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY,
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 24th instant, for the construction of proposed NEW GOODS SHED at Dadsel and PORTERS' and POINTSMEN'S QUARTERS at Bhadurpur, on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY. Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.

Bombay, dated 10th October, 1885.

CAPTAIN HAYES.

CAPTAIN HAYES, previous to leaving Poona, where he has had the most marked success, would be happy to hear from gentlemen wishing to learn the new system of breaking and of curing horses of all forms of riding and driving vices, with the view of forming classes for instruction at out-stations before going to Bengal. Captain Hayes proposes to visit Secunderabad, Bangalore and Madras if sufficient inducement as to numbers be offered. Fee for instruction Rs. 50 each person. Address No. 1, Wanowrie, Poona.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, No. 28, dated 25th September, 1885, page 189, SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 9th December, 1885, for the supply of 12,295 lbs. of SOAP COUNTRY for washing Palliasses. Sample should accompany Tender.

Receipts will only be granted for the quantities actually found after they have been in store for 2 months. Any loss in weight by drying during that time will be at the risk of the Contractor.

(By order of the Coms. General)
F. C. W. RIDEOUT, Lieut.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Madras, 5th Oct. 1885.

MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE & THIEF
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

No. 3—22 by 17 by 16 with one drawer	Rs.	183	12	0
No. 10—28 by 20 by 20	,,	251	4	0
No. 15—28 by 22 by 21	,,	288	12	0
No. 20—31 by 24 by 22 ,, two ,,	,,	356	4	0
No. 27—34 by 25 by 23 ,, one ,,	,,	397	8	0
No. 31—38 by 26 by 23 ,, two ,,	,,	490	0	0

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

VOLKART BROTHERS

Recommend to all lovers of a really genuine wholesome Whiskey

MESSRS. SLATER RODGER & CO.'S

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY

THISTLE BLEND THREE STARS.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

Sample bottles will be sent free of charge to Clubs, Messes, &c., on application.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
FOOT'S CELEBRATED LINEN MARKING PENCIL
Price each Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DIARIES! DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.
OFFICE DIARIES
POCKET DIARIES
SCRIBBLING DIARIES
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.

French Edition.....each Rs. 2-4.

Au Bonheur des Dames.	Les Mysteres de Marseilles.
Contes a Ninon.	Germinal.
L'Assommoir.	Madeline Ferat.
La Conquete de Plassans	Nais Micoulin.
La Confession de Claude.	Nana.
La Curee.	Nouveaux Contes a Ninon.
La Faute de l'Abbe Mouret.	Pot Pouille.
La Fortune de Rougon.	Son Excellence Eugene Rougon.
La Ventre de Paris.	Therese Raquin.
La Capitaine Burle.	
La Joie de Vivre.	

Une Page d'Amour.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
Translated into English.
Price, Re. 1-12.

Joys of Life.	L'Assommoir.
Her Two Husbands.	Ladies' Paradise.
In the Whirlpool.	Girl in Scarlet.
Claude's Confession.	La Belle Lisa.
Magdalen Ferat.	Helene.
Therese Raquin.	Mad Love.
Nana.	Albine.
Nana's Daughter.	Mysteries of the Court of Louis Napoleon.

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.

The Assommoir.....Rs. 3-12 and 4-12.
Piping Hot .. .. ,, 3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co, Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, whereby each Shareholder's liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed,

CAPITAL RUPEES TWO LACS AND FIFTY THOUSAND.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

IN TWO THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES, of Rs. 100 EACH.

Call payments Rs. 10 per Share on application.
,, 15 ,, allotment.

The remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share, at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

G. W. BAKE, Esq.
E. HONEYBEE, Esq.
JAMSEDJEE ARDESHIR WADIA, Esq.
A. C. WALKER, Esq.

BANKERS.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CHALK AND WALKER.

AGENTS.
Messrs. G. W. READ & Co.

A COPY of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the office of the Company, 28, Apollo-street, Fort Bombay, and at the Company's Solicitors'. Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Agents of the Company.

Upwards of 1,700 Shares have already been subscribed for, and the Company will be forthwith registered and the shares allotted in due course.

The Share List will be closed for Bombay on the 24th October inst. and for the Mofussil on the 31st October inst. Bombay, 9th October, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

NEW ARRIVALS.—LAWN-TENNIS BATS and BALLS from AYRES and JAQUES. Priced moderately.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

PARUCK'S FANCY BAZAAR, 57 Esplanade Cross Road.—Fancy Vases, Table Ornaments, Plush Bags, Photo Frames, Chairs, Lamps. Moderate prices, &c.

RATE-PAYERS' ELECTION, TOWN HALL.—Please go and vote for Mr. K. M. SHROFF, TO-DAY. It won't detain you more than five minutes.

IS there a PLACE or FIRM in Bombay, where a MAN could get guaranteed supply of Good Servants. Reply P. S. M. care of this journal.

DIES and Copper-plates engraved and embossed, very neatly and satisfactorily. At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.—For Sale a few copies at the reduced rate of Rs. 1-8 each. Apply at the INDIAN PRINTING PRESS, Kandewady-lane.

NOVELTIES in Photo Albums, Gentlemen and Ladies Money Purses, Fancy Music, Ladies Companion, Carpet Bags.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., Nos. 33, Medows-street.

NEURODYNE.—An infallible remedy for nervous exhaustion, loss of power, bad memory, liver complaints, &c., sold only by COLLETT & Co., Limited, Rs. 7, per bottle.

FOR SALE, Special sized square and round Iron from 7" downwards. Also special boiler-plates 16 ft. by 4 ft. 6 by 7.—ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.

G. I. P. INSTITUTE, PAREL.—A QUADRILLE PARTY will be held on FRIDAY, October 16th, at the above Hall. Ticket to admit 1 Gentleman and Ladies. Rs. 2. Dance to commence at 9 p.m.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF! Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG, is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £249,974-10-10 Stg.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

FOR SALE, a pair of handsome spirited BAY Australians, 5-3. Inspection at Gosla Mitha's, Girgaum, after 4 p.m., on few hours' notice.

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

V. O. S. B. CLYDE-DALE BLEND—Wallace, 6 ing & Co.'s Old Highland Whisky, for sale, at Rs. 23 per doz. Apply THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

WANTED, A GALLOWAY or a PONY, broken to saddle, sound, free from vice and a good stepper. Apply to "HUNT," care of this paper.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 14; Quarts Rs. 7; and Pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS, Russian Caviare Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Pickles, Condensed Milk, Candied Peel, &c.—PEARCE & Co., Apollo-street.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

PERAMBULATORS, just received, first stock of English Perambulators (donbies) with hood, apron, and iron wheels complete. Rs. 23.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 6, with postage Rs. 6-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

GENT'S WHITE SWEDE GLOVES for evening dress as now universally worn at home, 2 buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.—HADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BEST, cheapest House in Bombay for Gold, Silver Jewellery, Phulkaris, Persian Carpets, Indian Shawls Dushara stone, Necklace (a New Novelty.)—Herjimull & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, for cash only, 150 Degrees Snowflake, Rs. 1-3, Refined 125 Degrees Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAJ & Co., 13, Meadow-street. One case contains two Tins of Oil.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Waler, 15½ hands, 8 years old, very powerful and particularly steady; is a perfect charger and carries a lady. The property of Sir FRANK SOUTER. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis-road.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

WEDDING FAVOURS.—WEDDING CAKE BOXES for sending out Bride Cake in three sizes.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS of TRAINS.

ON and after THURSDAY next, the Fifteenth of October, 1885, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train, which now leaves Bombay at 4-30 p.m., will leave at 11-0 p.m., and will reach Poona at 7-0 on the following morning. It will leave Poona at 8-30 a.m. instead of at 9-30 a.m., and will arrive at Sholapur at 6-30 the same evening.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Sholapur at 6-30 a.m., will leave at 7-0 a.m., and will arrive at Poona at 4-15 p.m. It will leave Poona at 11-0 p.m. instead of at 5-0 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 7-5 on the following morning, instead of at 11-0 p.m. as at present.

THIRD.—The Down Mixed Train, which now leaves Sholapur at 12-30 noon, will start instead at 7-0 p.m., and will arrive at Raichur at 6-45 on the following morning, instead of at 11-15 p.m. as at present.

FOURTH.—An additional Train will be run between Bombay and Poona. The Down Train will leave at 9-0 p.m. and will arrive at Poona at 5-45 on the following morning. The Up Train will leave Poona at 9-0 p.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 6-0 the next morning.

FIFTH.—The extra Passenger Train, now running between Bombay and Bhusawal on account of the Nasik fair, will be discontinued after Wednesday, the fourteenth instant.

SIXTH.—The Down Mixed Train, which now leaves Dhond at 1-35 p.m., will leave at 2-0 p. m., and will arrive at Munmar at 11-0 p.m., as at present.

The Up Mixed Train, now leaving Munmar at 2-30 a.m., will leave at the same time, but will arrive at Dhond at 11-20 a.m., instead of at 12-0 noon as at present.

And the Up Mixed Train from Munmar at 12-25 noon will leave at 12-30 noon, and will arrive at Dhond at 9-45 p.m. as at present.

SEVENTH.—An additional Mixed Train will run over the Khamgaon State Railway. It will leave Khamgaon at 3-30 p.m., and will arrive at Jalamb at 4-15 p.m.; leaving Jalamb at 4-15 p.m., and arrive at Khamgaon at 5-30 p.m.

EIGHTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Itarsi will leave at 3-35 p. m. as at present, but will arrive at Bhopal at 7-10 instead of at 7-35 p.m. as at present, and the Up Mixed Train will leave Bhopal at 8-10 a. m. instead of at 7-45, and will arrive at Itarsi at 11-50 a. m. as at present.

NINTH.—The down mixed trains, now leaving Budnera at 5-35 a.m. and 2-45 p.m., will arrive at Amraoti at 5-55 a.m. and 3-5 p.m. instead of at 6-0 a.m. and 3-15 p.m., respectively.

The Up Mixed Trains, leaving Amraoti at 11-0 a.m. and 9-40 p.m., will leave instead at 11-10 a.m. and 9-50 p.m., and will arrive at Budnera at 11-30 a.m. and 10-10 p.m., respectively, as at present.

TENTH.—Additional Local Trains will run between Bombay and Coorla and Tanna, and some of the Trains now running between those places will be revised.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will continue to run as at present.

2. On and after the fifteenth instant until further notice the Down and the up Jabalpur Mail Trains will stop at Khirkian Station between Bir and Harda for Booking Passengers, Luggage, &c.

3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars see the published Time Bill, dated the fifteenth of October, 1885, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay 6 Eighth of October 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF GRASS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 16, Babula Tank (near the Byramjee Hall), by order of the Rev. P. H. LE FEBVRE, the whole of the standing crop of grass in the compound of the said No. 16, Babula Tank.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th October, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—

10	cases white jaconets and muslin.
2	,, claret union cloth.
1	,, black woollen cloth superfine.
5	,, playing cards.
4	,, mazeuta colour.
1	,, German silver cups.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 12th October, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, near Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, three and four light hanging kerosine lamps, one strong built brougham, one fast trotting grey Arab horse, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as ice pitcher, tea set, tea tray, pic-le stand, breakfast companion, biscuit box, coffee pot, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved inlaid household furniture made to order, by "Wimbridge," handsome blackwood richly carved drawing-room furniture suitable for presentation at Home, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany case containing best plated spoons and forks for 24 persons, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by "J. Roberts and Co.," with balls, pyramid balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany full-sized semi-grand piano by "Schroeder," real Persian and English, Brussels carpets and rugs, oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome large figures in terra cotta on handsome stands, brass four-post bed-steads, marble baths, one pair of very handsome Brown Australian geldings, strong English-built single-seated brougham, by "Kesterton," one handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Barker" of Dundee-street, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. T. MEILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

WORLEE TILE FACTORY.

To be sold by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, on THURSDAY, the 19th November next, at 4 p.m., at Messrs. BENNETT and Company's Auction Rooms, at No. 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, the Factory and premises at Worlee, lately belonging to The Bombay Tile Company, Limited.

The premises adjoin the Worlee Bunder wharf, and the High Road, and are easy of access. They comprise about 15,500 square yards of land and buildings erected in 1883 consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and kiln, containing working order a new boiler 22 ft. by 6ft diameter, by W. and J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 20 horses power engine, by Robey and Co., and new machinery presses and gearing for making tiles. The ground is leasehold.

The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, Meadow-street, Fort, by whom further particulars can be given.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th October, 1885.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 453 of 1883.

MUNJEE RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady Champa Gulley, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
GUNPUT MADHOWRAO and his wife GODAVARIBAI, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in house No.— at Moogbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 3rd day of October, 1884 it was ordered and decreed that upon the Defendants or either of them paying into Court on behalf of the Plaintiff on or before the 3rd day of April, 1885, the sum of Rupees one thousand six hundred and thirty-four and three pies for debt and simple interest thereon, at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the 28th day of September, 1883, till payment and the costs of this Suit when taxed the Plaintiff should reconvey to the said Defendants the property in the mortgage comprised and described in the said decree free and clear of and from all incumbrances done by him, the said Plaintiff or by any person or persons claiming by, from or under him, and should deliver up all deeds, documents, and writings of or relating to the said premises in his possession, custody or control to the said Defendants or to whom they should appoint, and in default of the said Defendants paying into Court such principal, interest, and costs by the time aforesaid, then the plaintiff would be entitled to a final decree. And whereas by a final Decree, dated the 28th day of April, 1885, it was ordered and decreed that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely:—All that piece or parcel of ground and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Moogbhat lane, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Godavaribai and Gunput Mahadeo and other tenants, and not as yet assessed by the Collector of Assessment to any number, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-six and four ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's old No. 152, New No. 1355, old survey No 502, and new survey No 7573, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the cart of Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Alloodin Estate, on the west by the passage and beyond that by the house of Rajcooverbai, on the north partly by the ground of Succaram Pandoo Sett and others partly by the passage and partly by the house of Wooma, widow of Dadoba Sadashewjee, and on the south by the property of Banoo Mohunjee.

NOW THEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1885, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said final Decree, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Claim of the Collector of Bombay on account of ground rent due for the year 1884-85 in annas seven and pies five.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants or any of them to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the Plaintiff, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the Plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 8th day of September 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MUNJEE RAMJEE,
Plaintiff in Person.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock noon—

A quantity of Commissariat stores consisting of provisions and dead stock, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10	bales grey shirtings.
5	,, ,, dhoties.
5	cases embroidered muslins.
20	cases each 8 gallons cylinder oil.
20	,, ,, 5 lubricating oil.
2	single barrelled breech-loading rifles by Westley Richard.
1	double barrelled breech-loading central fire gun.
2	new sewing machines.
1	case 19 pieces white flannel.
2	,, 22 pieces colored woolen cloth.
41	boxes each 6 silk handkerchieves.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Vully Hajee Khumissa.

E. W. 1—2 cases sundries consisting of pencils, inks, 555 ,, gilt alberts, &c., &c.

By order of Messrs. Volkert Brothers and on account and at the risk of Essomally Kockabhoy—

48	barrels portland cement.

On account of the concerned—

Dinner services, butter pots, table lamps, tumblers, muffin plates, curry dishes, cheval glass, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Rahimbhoy Mommujee.

FITRE & Co.—17-20—4 cases 100 gallons superior French-polish ex s.s. Arcot.

,, 5709—1 case genuine silver leaf.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English built light brougham.

1 brown water relding 15-2 ridden as a charger for the past 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darukhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—

Ex. s.s. Chilka and Byculla.

200 tons superior teak scantlings and posts of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF BULLOCKS AND PONIES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m.

13 bullocks and 3 ponies.

SALE OF choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Preacher & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

A large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of H. A. GEVER, Esq., consisting of a large variety of very rare crotons, stephantis, roses, caladiums, begonias, maurandias, ferns, jassamines, &c., most of the tubs are copper bound.

The plants will be on view 4 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned Company square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome strong-built single-seated brougham, a handsome light victoria, a pair of handsome fast trotting Arab horses, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs, handsome Brussels carpets, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq., Resident Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Corner," Breach Candy, the residence of G. F. M. GRANT, Esq., C. S., the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome miniature slate billiard table with balls and cues, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oilpaintings and oleographs, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, real Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anstey Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, tables and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a handsome English-built four-seated canoe barouche by Rogers, a handsome English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of handsome well-matched grey tailers about 15-2, a handsome grey Arab horse, a handsome grey riding horse, sets of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

For sale on commission Algiers white wine in quarts; also St. Julien claret in quarts.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th October, 1885.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers,
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"LIFE ASSURANCE in INDIA."—Reprint of an article in the *Bombay Gazette*. Post free on application to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, Queen Insurance Company, Bombay.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at Cocanada, on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1885, in lot or lots as may be determined hereafter the good-will, premises, implements, furniture, &c., of the firm of ROBERTS & Co., Cigar Manufacturers, Cocanada, (Established 1865) as a going concern.

For particulars apply to

A. MACNAB,
Administrator to the Estate of the late John Paterson, Sole Proprietor, Cocanada.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill premises, near Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi, on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1885, at 1 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1885.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 5th to Monday the 12th October, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOPALDASS LILLADHER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of ARTHUR SULIVAN late of Nair near Sibi, on the Afghan Frontier, Contractor, deceased, (who died at sea on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship "Gwalior" on or about the 5th day of July, 1885, and Probate of a Notorial Copy of whose Will was on the 1st day of October 1885 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to THOMAS WILLIAM GRANT, an Executive Engineer, in the Department of Public Works in the Madras Presidency, one of the Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the whole of British India, limited, until the original or an authenticated copy of the said Will be produced and reserving the right of COLONEL GEORGE AUGUSTUS FITZMER SULIVAN, the other Executor named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Thomas William Grant on his behalf at their office in Apollo-road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 2nd day of December, 1885, as after that date the said Thomas William Grant as such Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitling to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Thomas William Grant as such Executor forthwith.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1885.

HOPE, CONROY & BROWN,
Solicitors for the abovenamed Executor.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
WILLIAM PIPER'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

Five Stars Brandy at Rs. 42 per doz.		
Three Stars	,,	28 ,,

MITCHELL'S PRIZE WHISKY.

Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky at	Rs. 18 per doz.
Mitchell's Heather Dew Whisky at	,, 18 ,,

* * The judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good Whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to Mitchell's Irish Whisky; the second to Mitchell's Scotch Whisky. There is nothing like them in the market.—*New York Sunday Democrat*, 28th June, 1885.

Liberal discount to the Trade, Clubs and Messes.

Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,,
Dry Kiste	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYKEN.

CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra..... Rs. 40 0 ,,

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,,	16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,,	17 0	,, 20 0
Leibraumilch	,,	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinweis	,,	21 0	,, ,,
Hochheimer Berg	,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Hudesheimer	,,	25 0	,, 28 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal election, Town Hall, 9 to 5 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th:—Brasslore (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vesse's sailed on the 10th:—Bangalore (s), for Hongkong; Kt. of St. Patrick (s) and Clan Gordon (s), Antwerp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hartlepool and Lalebam entered, and the s. s. Clan Gordon and Bangalore left, the dock yesterday.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a male child was found lying in a lane at Thakordwar-road yesterday morning. It was taken to the Police Surgeon for examination.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Salloo Appoo, a woman, was admitted to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Saturday suffering from opium poisoning. She had been living very unhappily with her husband, and endeavoured to commit suicide. She is now said to be out of danger.

ACCIDENT AT THE TRAM STABLES AT COLABA.—Gunoo Balajee, a Hindoo employed at the stables of the Tramway Company at Colaba, was admitted to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Saturday night with a fractured leg. While pushing a car into the shed, he was knocked down and run over by another which was being driven into the shed. The injury to his leg was so serious as to necessitate amputation of the limb.

NEW SOLICITORS.—The result of the recent examination of articled clerks for admission as solicitors of the High Court was declared late on Saturday. Out of three candidates, the following two have passed successfully:—Mr. Rustom Dosabhoy Bejonjee Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Dinsha Jeejeebhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee. Both the successful candidates are sons of graduates of the Grant Medical College.

THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.—Mr. Pendlebury, the Traffic Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, has issued notices in English and the vernacular, informing native merchants and other gentlemen interested that he will be glad to see them at any time, either at his office or his bungalow, to discuss with them such measures as would, in their opinion, be likely to increase the traffic or improve the present system of working. The Traffic Manager has also invited any merchant having any grievance to complain of concerning the railway to confer with him in regard thereto, and he promises to do all in his power to find a remedy.—*Deccan Times.*

CUTTING HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Gopal Ramjee, a mill labourer, was brought up on remand, charged with cutting his wife's nose with a clasp-knife. Mr. Jamsetjee Hyramjee Kanga appeared for the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, being actuated by jealousy of his wife, named Suckoo, attacked her with a knife on the 9th ult., and succeeded, notwithstanding her struggles, in cutting off her nose. The woman apprehended him when he tried to run away, and made him over to a policeman. On the case being called on, she expressed a wish not to press the charge. The accused was committed.

DEATH OF A NATIVE MERCHANT.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Sundarrao Raghunath, of Messrs. Sundarrao Raghunath and Co., which occurred yesterday morning at his residence in Girgaum-road. Mr. Sundarrao occupied for a long time a responsible post in the old firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co.; and when the crash came which swept away that company, he, with a rare fidelity, stuck to the declining fortunes of his old masters and did everything to serve them. The result was that up to the last he enjoyed their personal friendship and esteem. Latterly Mr. Sundarrao Raghunath opened in business on his own account. He was a popular man in native society and in the commercial world. He was made a Justice of the Peace only last ye ar.

THE BHAGARSATH MOBEDS' TRUST FUND.—At the High Court on Saturday last, the case of the Advocate-General and others against Sheerjeebhoy Hormusee Setna and others was called on again before Mr. Justice Pinhey for the appointment of new trustees of the fund, as the old trustees wished to be discharged of the trust. The Hon. Mr. Badroodin appeared for the applicants; and Mr. Perozshah Mehta for the plaintiffs and relators. After reading an affidavit made by Rustomjee Eduljee Banajee, one of the plaintiffs, his lordship appointed Messrs. C. M. Setna, Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna, and Cowasjee Eduljee Buedwar to be the new trustees with power, under section 135 of the Trustees' Act, to appoint new trustees in place of those who may resign or die. The old trustees were directed to hand over the funds in their hands, after deducting the costs, to the new trustees.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of September, 1885, 2 prizes of Rs. 100 each and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month :—

Rs. 100 PRIZES.

Lavender Line, Down	1½ Annas	122665
Yellow Line, "	1 "	903132

Rs. 10 PRIZES.

Yellow Line, Down	2	"	001533
Green " Up	2	"	132268
" " Down	2	"	148676
Special " Up	2	"	105834
Brown " Down	1½	"	149640
" " Up	1½	"	144701
Lavender " Up	1	"	067546
Green " Down	1	"	027050
" " Up	1	"	030922
Yellow " Down	1	"	098721
Lavender " "	1	"	027224
" "	1	"	112453
" "	1	"	112974
Special " Up	1	"	187304
" "	1	"	195391

DRINKING CARBOLIC ACID FOR BEER.—The case in which Camil Pinto, a "pautryman" on board the s. s. Assam, was charged before Mr. Cooper with having done a rash and negligent act in causing the death of one Lawrence D'Cruz, a baker's mate, was concluded on Saturday at the Police Court. When the boat was lying at Port Said, the accused received a bottle of carbolic acid from the chief saloon waiter. As he was busy, it being the breakfast hour, the accused placed the bottle on a dresser. Some time afterwards the baker's mate took the bottle, and thinking it contained beer he drank some. He died several weeks afterwards from the effects of the irritant poison. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Hurryshunker defended the accused. After the case had been closed, Mr. Cooper said that he could not, on the evidence, frame a charge. The accused was discharged.

MURDER AT POONA.—On Friday morning, about a quarter after eight, some screams and the noise of a scuffle were heard to proceed from a thatched hut, situated to the west of the Malcolm Tanks. The incident caused considerable stir and uneasiness, and an alarm was at once raised, when the police were promptly on the spot, and an African policeman, Peter Leo, very pluckily entered and arrested a mutton butcher, known by the name of Madhun amongst his confreres, but whose real name is Shaik Mahomed wullud Shaik Alunbhoy, with an ordinary dessert knife covered with the hot blood of his victim, who lay expiring in a pool of blood gushing from the several stabs only just inflicted. Complying instantly with the command of the policeman, the cowardly ruffian threw away the knife, and with a loud satanic laugh, he came forward to be handcuffed. Instead of expressing any remorse for his foul deed, the savage kept giving vent to repeated exclamations, gloryfing in the deed, and continued laughing and singing all along the way to the police station. The victim, his paramour, seemed to die a few minutes after receiving the wounds, which were ghastly in the extreme; the principal one a stab through the throat severed the windpipe, and there was another in the right side, with a cut across the fingers of the right hand, as though the woman had clutched the knife, which was forcibly drawn out of her grasp. The motive for the commission of the crime was jealousy.—*Deccan Herald.*

ACTION FOR MONEY LENT.

At the Small Cause Court on Saturday, before Mr. N. Spencer, second judge, Mrs. Philomena Pitts sought to recover from J. R. Winterbottom, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 293-2-0, being the balance of money lent to him and his wife. The defendant admitted the debt, and offered to pay it by instalments of Rs. 75 per month. A decree was passed in these terms.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS.

ON Saturday, at the Small Causes Court, before Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, fourth judge, Luchma Lulla, a Marwarree, sued Visram Gungaram and another for Rs. 101 on a promissory note, dated the 16th November, 1883. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Eduljee Mussani represented the defendants. The second defendant denied the execution of the note and a payment of Rs. 40 in excess of Rs. 14 credited by the plaintiff. There were two issues for the court to decide, viz., whether the second defendant had joined in the note, and whether an entry in the defendant's books acknowledged receipt of Re. 1 or Rs. 41. In the result his honour came to the conclusion that both the defendants had executed the note, and that they had fraudulently tampered with the entry, a figure in which had been clumsily altered from 1 to 41. A decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 99 only.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday last at the registered office, Church Gate-street, Mr. G. W. Bake presiding. As this was only the statutory meeting, no balance sheet of profit and loss was submitted. It appeared from the short report submitted to the meeting that the Poona premises have been insured up to their value, and also the stock in trade and the dead stock at both Poona and Bombay. The conveyance of the Poona property has been properly effected, and all agreements have been duly executed. The value of the stock in trade and plant amounted on 1st February, 1885, to—stock in trade, nett Rs. 1,41,564; and plant, nett, Rs. 18,520. The directors have secured very fine premises in Rampart-row for the Bombay business, and it was hoped that before next year they would be ready for occupation, when a great addition to the business was expected to accrue. Several resolutions were passed unanimously. Messrs. Bake, Morris, Walker, and Phillips were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead were confirmed in their appointment by the board as auditors of the company until the next annual general meeting. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE fourteenth annual general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas presided. The following report of the directors was laid before the meeting :—

"In submitting to the shareholders the usual annual accounts the directors have much satisfaction in showing a good result in the annexed balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st August, 1885, which shows a profit of Rs. 19,779-15-5 for the period under review. An unusually large crop of cotton and wool coupled with a large pressing of the Government hay at Kurrachee enhanced the above profit. The total number of bales pressed are 56,822 bales cotton and wool and 29,229 bales of hay. Your directors regret, however, that the next year's prospects are gloomy, inasmuch as they have been obliged to make a large reduction in the pressing charges owing to a threatened formation of a new press company there, the "combined" companies have thought it advisable to secure their interest to reduce the pressing rate by Rs. 1½ per bale all round, and the future of the company will very much depend upon the new crop of cotton and wool in sind. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration your directors propose to divide Rs. 100 per share only for the present and to carry Rs. 9,770-15-0 to next year's account."

It was resolved on the motion of the chairman to adopt the above report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1885, to declare a dividend of Rs. 100 per share and carry Rs. 9,770-15-5 to next year's account, appointing Mr. Ghelabhai Hurridas auditor at Rs. 125 a year and re-electing Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas a director. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the secretaries and agents brought the meeting to a close.

THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

A PUBLIC meeting of the general committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the inhabitants of Poona was held on the 6th inst. in the Sabha's rooms, Joshi Hall. On the motion of Mr. S. H. Sathe, seconded by Rao Saheb S. R. Madadkar, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh was requested to take the chair. The chairman made a few introductory remarks in connection with the business before the meeting, in addition to some resolutions identical with those adopted by the Bombay Presidency Association, the following were also passed unanimously :—

That the letter of instruction to the delegates upon some of the vexed questions of domestic and foreign policy, frontier defences, addition to the army and to the military charges, &c., be sent to the delegates as representing the views of the people of this country, with the request that the delegates should give publicity to these views in their appeal to the British constituencies, and in the press of England.

That in view of the controversy raised by the observations of the Secretary of State for India in reference to the administration of the late Viceroy, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha is of opinion that Lord Ripon's reply completely disposes of all the charges brought against the policy of his Government on financial, military, and political grounds, and that the people of this country regard this policy as the only sound and safe policy in the interests of India and England.

That the true defence of India consists in the creation and strengthening of the feelings of loyalty and affection to the Throne, in completing the frontier railways, and fortifying the outposts on our borders, and cultivating a friendly understanding with the Afghan people.

That the policy of extending these precautionary measures to any point in the Afghan territory beyond the borders of India, such as will be Herat or Kandahar, will involve this country in financial difficulties, thereby crippling the resources of the Empire for the actual struggle when it comes; and creating dissatisfaction at home in consequence of the pressure of increased taxation, and abroad by disturbing the confidence of the Afghan people, such a policy will end in disaster and ruin.

That in view of future contingencies the policy of increasing the European and native armies must be strongly condemned. The army expenditure is out of all proportion a heavy charge upon these resources, and if the present rate of millions to this expenditure in times of peace will land the country in bankruptcy, unless retrenchment is effected in many needless items of military expenditure, as recommended by the Army Commission.

That if these recommendations are carried out, the one crore of rupees that will be saved ought to suffice for any extra preparations in view of coming troubles, and that the frontier railways and fortifications will render our existing army more mobile, and better capable of defending our frontiers, so as to dispense with the necessity of any addition to our forces.

That in case additional strength is still deemed necessary the Government of India should direct its attention to the better utilisation of the armies of native princes, if they, or portions of them, were properly trained under their own commanders, could easily secure the addition of 30,000 effective soldiers, without any perceptible increase to our military charges.

That in view of the coming troubles the Government of India should reverse its policy of disarming the people. It should form a national reserve for the native army, should strengthen such reserve by arming the people and permitting them to volunteer under their own officers, who should be selected for direct commissions, and placed in the same schools of instruction and trained for the discharge of their duties.

That if further financial help is still necessary to provide against famine and war, the Government of India should re-impose the import duties, which would realise the funds necessary for such expenditure.

That gradual diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund to the ordinary purposes of administration, and the discontinuance of all compensations for such diversion, merit the strongest condemnation, as being a breach of the solemn compact entered into when this tax was first levied.

That this meeting consisting, of the representatives of all castes and creeds, having taken into their consideration the late Resolution of the Education Department in the matter of free student-ships and reduced-fee studentships, deems it a duty to record its opinion that the policy of singling out Brahmins and setting them against other classes representing opposite interests is unjust, impolitic, and unfair, and is a departure from the principle of equal neutrality hitherto observed by Government, and that the only distinction which should be recognised must be made to rest upon the forwardness and backwardness of certain classes to educate their children.

That of the other castes there are large subdivisions who are equally or if possible more forward in their desire of securing education for their children than many among the so-called Brahmin classes.

That the exemption of fees is intended only as an encouragement to poor students, and should not be turned away from this its obvious purpose by any consideration of a man's caste or nationality.

That the way in which Mr. Chatfield's rules have been worked hitherto by the head-masters has given satisfaction, and that they are not liable to the reproach suggested in the recent Resolution.

That the free studentships bear a fair proportion to the numbers of paying scholars, and that the recognition of any other principle in their allotment is highly undesirable.

That the provision of 2½ per cent. free studentships for the Brahmins, Parsees, and European classes would unjustly curtail the advantages now enjoyed by them, while the margin of 2½ per cent. left for the other classes will really be of no benefit to them. The margin so secured will be too small for the legitimate wants of those classes, and will not afford any encouragement to them.

That the condition which insists upon half the number of free-studentships, &c., being kept vacant till the proportions of the two classes are fairly adjusted is opposed to the best interest of education.

That, while this meeting are thus opposed to the policy of the new rules in these and other matters, they are fully alive to the importance of fostering and encouraging the desire now felt among the classes hitherto backward in this connection, and that with this view it is desirable that the percentage of free students for these classes should be raised to 25, which was the scale at first allowed to all classes, and that scholarships created out of local funds be allotted to the more deserving among them to enable them to complete their course of studies, and that the free studentships should be continued to them on condition of regular attendance, without exacting the proficiency test.

That copies of this Resolution should be forwarded to all the district towns in which there are Government high schools, and the local communities be asked to co-operate with the Sabha. Copies of this Resolution should also be sent to the Director of Public Instruction and to the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 6th inst.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Police, No. 3180, dated 4th September, forwarding copy of the magistrate's decision and of the report of the inspector of police at Prince's Dock on a charge brought against a labourer employed under the dock contractors of having neglected to fasten a sling properly, in consequence of which bags of grain that were being hoisted on board the s. s. Knight of St. George fell out of the sling into the hold of the vessel, whereby a stevedore's labourer was seriously injured. The Commissioner of Police states that it would seem from the papers forwarded by him that with proper precaution accidents of this nature might be almost entirely prevented; and he suggests, for the consideration of the Trustees, the expediency of inserting in the dock bye-laws a clause rendering it compulsory on the part of the persons in charge of gangs working on the wharves to see that all slings are properly jammed before being hove up.

Resolution.—As under the existing bye-laws it is the duty of the stevedores of the ship to have a foreman in the hold to look after the coolies, it would appear that the stevedores must have been in fault in this case. They should be informed to this effect, and that they will be held strictly responsible in future. The following new bye-law is approved, subject to any verbal alteration which the Trustees' solicitor may deem necessary :—"12 E :—No stevedore, muccadum, or contractor permitted to work cargo in the dock, afloat or ashore, shall sling goods, whether in bags, bales, boxes, or otherwise, without taking full and proper precautions for safety viz., (1) by seeing that the sling is first laid down flat without turns or kinks preparatory to receiving the goods; (2) by seeing that after the sling has been made up, and with the first strain on heaving up, the running loop is well beaten home with a wooden bar, so as to make it properly secure." The bye-law should afterwards be submitted for the sanction of Government.

Read letter from Mr. Abdoola Jeeva, dated 3rd August, stating that he will take a lease of 1,000 square yards of land at Frere Reclamation at eight annas per square yard for ten years, but will not consent to construct buildings of a greater value than Rs. 2,000.

Resolution.—Mr. Abdoola Jeeva should be informed that if the lease is to be taken up he must undertake to build upon not less than 500 square yards, and to expend on the buildings at the rate of not less than Rs. 6 per square yard.

Submitted the following applications forwarded by the Traffic Manager for leases for fifty years of land at Apollo Reclamation at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first twenty years and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years :—Mr. Eduljee Merwanjee, 458 3-9 square yards; Mr. Framjee Eduljee Daver, 355 5-9 square yards; Mr. Hajee Hubib Ahmed Allee, 20,000, in the case of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ali Re.20,000.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 1195, dated 27th May, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., in which they represent the necessity of placing a light or a beacon or some beacons on the ledge of rocks immediately opposite Mody-bunder, for the protection of their steamers.

Read report from the Port Officer, No. 1657, dated 5th June, stating that there are numerous floating marks by which vessels can steer, which render unnecessary the provision of so many as three beacons, which would obstruct the boat traffic; but that one on the north-west of the northern reef of rocks would be of service in warning vessels coming in from the north. The Port Officer also recommends that a bye-law be passed, prohibiting long vessels, such as the ferry steamers, from turning in the channel when the water is lower than half tide, as they would entirely obstruct the boat traffic; and that at other times they be only permitted to turn by means of warps or springs attached to the pier; and he states that the most suitable course would be for such steamers to proceed out of the channel either north or south, and turn when there.

Resolution.—The beacon, estimated to cost Rs. 982 is sanctioned, and should be erected.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No. 3131, dated 25th September, stating that the Sunk Rock Light, which was exhibited with increased power on the 9th May last, was reported by the harbour master, who observed it carefully during the week ended 6th June, to be distinctly visible at the pilot schooner lying one mile west of the Outer Light-vessel, and that there are no complaints against the new light since the power was increased.

Resolution.—The additional power given to the Sunk Rock Light having proved satisfactory no further action in respect of the light appears to be necessary.

Read letter from the Political Agent in Kattywar to the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 550, dat d 26th August, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to him by the heirs of the late Azam Samaidas, Diwan of Bhownugur, to whom he gave a certificate of heirship, and stating that a part of the property of the deceased consisted of Bombay Port Trust securities, and that the Trustees have refused to recognise the certificate. Read letter from the Public Debt Office, No. 1390, dated 14th September, stating that the certificate in question was not recognised, as regards Port Trust securities because section 19 of Act 27 of 1860 (under which Act that certificate was granted) empowers British representatives in foreign States to grant certificates of heirship in respect of Government securities only. Read draft report to Government, stating the circumstances of the case, and requesting that, in accordance with the solicitor's opinion, sections 19 and 20 of the above Act should be amended by extending it to Port Trust securities.

Resolution.—The draft report, as amended by the Finance Committee, is approved, and should be sent to Government.

Read memo. from the Port Officer, No. 3174, dated 28th September, forwarding, for approval and sanction, certain promotions and transfers in the Pilot Service. Submitted Trustees' Resolution No. 261, dated 29th April, 1884, that "no vacancies in the pilot establishment should be filled until the gradual reducing the work of the pilots shall have been decided."

Resolution.—The restriction conveyed in Trustees' Resolution No. 261 of 29th April, 1884, as to filling up vacancies in the pilot establishment need not be continued any longer.

The chairman submitted plans of a graving dock such as is required by the Admiralty, and verbally pointed out to the Trustees the impracticability of fitting such a dock into the wet dock extension scheme.

Resolution.—The plan should be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Memo. from the Acting Engineer, No. 3058, dated 29th September, 1885, reporting that a table showing safe loads for chains has been painted on a board and hung up on the foundation of the 100-ton crane.

Statement submitted by the Traffic Manager, showing that one man was fined two annas for fouling Mody Bay foreshore on 25th September, 1885.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Oct., 1885.	For week ending 3rd Oct., 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour.....	13	10
" " out of "	17	22
" transported	21	11
" removed to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 2nd Oct., 1885.	For week ending 2nd Oct., 1884.
Vessels entered	8	7
" left	11	6
" remaining in dock	8	12

The following is the progress report of the Prince's Dock Extension Works for September :—

1. Block-making was commenced on the 4th at the Workshop's yard, and by the end of the month 140 blocks had been made.

2. The tipping in the sea in dam was commenced on the 16th at the south end and a week later at the north. Upwards of 5,000 brass of stone have already been deposited from the staging for the toe of dam, and this work is proceeding simultaneously with the earth-work.

3. The rainfall for the month was 7.17; it has not materially affected the progress of the work.

4. By the end of the month the timbering for minor dams was in progress for a length of 2,433 feet, of which 1,803 feet was completed to foundation level. This includes 971 feet which has been removed.

5. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 1,720 feet, of which 632 feet is up to 79.00 on datum; 1,923 brass were built during the month, making a total of 4,903 brass already done.

6. By the end of the month the following materials were on the ground :—

Rubble.....	350 Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	21,580 C. ft.
Sand.....	25,000 "
Lime.....	9,500 "
Pumice.....	190 Tons.

7. 6,294 waicons were filled during the twenty-four workable days of the month, being a daily average of 253; the greatest number taken out in one day (21st) being 346.

8. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 10,390 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract and deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams and behind walls, amounted to 78,749 brass.

9. Certificate No. 8 for September for Rs.1,05,285-12-9 was passed on the 6th instant, the total amount paid being Rs. 4,89,247-5-11.

10. The daily average number of men and women working at the dock and quarries was 4,631, the greatest number in one day (19th) being 4,968.

GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Resident Engineer, Dock Extension Works.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE QUEEN'S-ROAD.

THE *Kaiser-I-Hind* thinks that it is not fair to close the Queen's-road every morning and afternoon to Hindus and Mussulmans who wish to carry their dead bodies to the Sonapore or to the Mahomedan burial-ground by that way. The Commissioner of Police has the power given to him to regulate street traffic on occasions of great events; but the *Kaiser* doubts very much the Commissioner's right to permanently close a public road to a certain section.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE IN THE ARMY EXPENDITURE.

INDIA is quite willing to offer her best blood and money in case of urgent necessity, but it can scarcely be called a righteous policy to saddle this poor country with an annual burden of 2½ crores, when it is admitted on all hands that an increase in the army is now not necessary. The enormous expenditure can be saved by utilising the native fighting element which largely exists, and by calling the native States and their armies to our help.—*Jam-I-Jamshed.*

THE "NATIONAL ANTHEM" INCIDENT AT POONA.

IT is deeply to be regretted (says the *Indian Spectator*) that such a splendid opportunity of popularising the National Anthem among the natives as that presented by the exhibition of the Native Girls' High School at Poona, was sacrificed through the thoughtless zeal of a young official. The School Board, of their own accord, had very aptly introduced it in the programme, and had they been allowed to carry it out peacefully and in their own way, it would have formed an agreeable precedent for all similar gatherings, and the Anthem would thus have worked its way lovingly to the business and bosoms of the people. Anything which should have been found wanting to bring it up to the English practice could then have been lovingly pointed out by one of the members of Government present, and a complete observance of all forms in this respect easily ensured. But this was too slow a process for the bumptious zeal of a young official, and the result was that uncharitable and ungenerous suspicions took the place of wise forbearance, and conduct which was due to a difference of custom was hastily believed to have been prompted by disloyalty. What would be more silly than to act as our Poona friends were supposed to have done if their real object was what is alleged? We repeat we regret deeply this ruthless sacrifice of a rare opportunity of making the National Anthem popular in native society.

The Secretaries of the Poona High School for Native Girls, says the *Bombay Chronicle*, have furnished to the Press a statement, by way of explanation of the disagreeable incident to which we referred in our last. Commenting on the same the *Bombay Gazette* wisely observes that "the matter cannot be made one for prolonged controversy either as to the facts themselves or as to the inference to be drawn from them." But as remarked by our contemporary, Messrs. Pandit and Dandekar's latter supplements rather than controverts the version made public on Saturday, the 3rd instant, in the *Times of India*. The reasons given by the two gentlemen, as they stand, seem plausible though they did not satisfy the Director of Public Instruction as conclusive when laid before him. And we believe that impartial judges of the matter will agree with the *Gazette* in thinking that Mr. Lee-Warner "has reason to complain of what looks like an intention to depart from a distict understanding," and that they will refuse to admit that "Messrs. Pandit and Dandekar have offered an adequate vindication of their conduct in that respect."

ABKARI MATTERS AT SURAT.

THE toddy question, the *IndianSpectator* remarks, has again been mooted in Surat. That imperious Collector who wrought so much woe on the people of Tanna, and who is popularly reported to be the chief cause of the harsh Forest and Abkari rules, is now transferred to Surat. Mr. Mulock is said to be one of the most unsympathetic of State officials. Here, in Surat, he seems to be needlessly harassing the poor toddy-sellers, as he harassed to exasperation the people of Tanna. Government must by this unaware of the fact of that monster meeting of 7,000 people which was held at a day's notice, and in which men from the most distant parts of the district heartily joined, to appeal against the harsh acts of that official. And unless Lord Reay at once puts a stop to the new and most oppressive regulations for the sale of toddy which Mr. Mulock has just introduced into Surat, it will perhaps be not long before something untoward may happen. The system of farming is again sought to be revived, and the poor toddy-sellers are again driven to hardships and privations. They seem to have appealed to him in vain to postpone the date of the enforcement of, to take place on the 15th inst. Even Mr. Moore, the Acting Superintendent of the Abkari Department, has turned a deaf ear to their just complaints. Under the circumstances, we think it would be well if Lord Reay called for the papers and dealt out to the hapless toddy-sellers that fair justice which the Collector of Surat and the acting chief of the Abkari Department between them have so unreasonably denied.

BRAHMIN WIDOWS AND OTHERS.

Native Opinion says :—The *Bombay Gazette* is doing its part in its own way much service to a proper elucidation of the question of "enforced widowhood and child-marriage." Its last three articles on this subject are a well-couched exposition and, we may venture to say, an exposure of the hobbies of some people on the question. We have already said in one of our articles on this head some time ago that the practice of continuous widowhood is under the *Shastras* not confined to Brahmins and even there a legislative enactment has freed the widow from the restraint.

STATUTORY CIVILIANS.

IT has been suggested with some show of reason, no doubt says *Native Opinion*, that in filling the places of statutory civilians Government should give preference to those of the native candidates who having presented themselves at the competitive examination in London were plucked because they did not come up to the necessary standard. But in making the suggestion those who would have it so forget that the present forget that in establishing the statutory civil service Government never purposed to make any examination or failure thereat standard-qualification of entrance thereto, and hence any attempt to force the claims of any candidates upon the attention of Government is quite wide of the mark. It is not to be understood that we are not for any healthy regulation of the rewards under this service, but so long as no test for such healthy regulation, we would strongly object to the creation of any privileged classes. If a plucked candidate at the Civil Service is eligible, so is a graduate of the Bombay University, and we fail to perceive that any difference is to be made, we think it would be in favour of the latter. The sooner this nomination system is abolished the better for all parties.

"GRATUITOUS MISCONCEPTIONS."

GOVERNMENT by underlings of the local Secretariat has, it is well known, received, such a peremptory check since the assumption of the Governorship of Bombay by Lord Reay, that the *Indian Spectator* is not surprised at the reply which Mr. Monteath has made to the perfectly relevant inquiries of the Bombay Presidency Association regarding the scope of the investigations of the Forest Commission. Our able contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* pertinently remarks that the reply of the Government "is like a comely body with a graceless tail." The gracelessness of the last sentence is easily intelligible when it is remembered that Government by imperious Secretaries or Undersecretaries under the direction of Secretaries have received its quietus. We have heard it said that in the time of Sir James Fergusson, Secretaries virtually *ruled*, while that exalted personage *reigned*. Humanity is weak and apt to be peevish, when power is lost. The gracelessness of the last sentence of the reply is, therefore, perfectly intelligent. But it is to be hoped His Excellency the Governor will exercise his supreme authority for an explanation by calling from the graceless official who directed the Under-Secretary to indite that graceless sentence so derogatory to the dignity of Government.

Native Opinion says :—Whoever the inditer of the Government reply to the local Presidency Association's communication and polite representation inviting Government attention to their prayer to increase the scope of the Forest Commission's inquiry, we think it is certainly impolite and uncourteous. We cannot believe that the reply, worded as it is, could directly proceed from His Excellency the Governor, nor can we believe that Lord Reay is persuaded to look upon such representations as meddlesome interference.

The *Bombay Chronicle* also deprecates the tone of the reply, and expresses the hope that the mistake made in penning such an unnecessary remark as that with which Mr. Monteath's letter closed will be carefully avoided in future.

KANARA AND THE FOREST COMMISSION.

THE *Kannada Savarte*, a Kanarese paper, earnestly hopes that the comparative silence of the people of Kanara in the matter of their forest grievances will not be construed to their disadvantage. The feeble voice of Kanara has been drowned in the general clamour which has been raised by the more advanced districts, and the result is that while Kanara can point to no one among the members of the Commission whom she can regard as her "immediate representative," her interests are in some danger of not being sufficiently attended to, simply because she has not spoken with sufficient loudness about them. The *Savarte* adds that Col. Peyton whom Government has evidently appointed as the sole representative of Kanara on the Commission, is a forest officer of well-known ability and undoubted experience, while every one who knows Kanara knows also the mild hand with which he administered the more rigorous of the forest rules; and his chivalrous defence of the weak against the strong is a trait of his character, the influence of which is fully felt and appreciated by the lower classes in Yellapur.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's *Light Brown* Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and stores throughout the Continent. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 68, High Holborn, London.

BENGAL.

A NOTIFICATION.—The *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th inst. contains the following announcement :—

"Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin will hold a Drawing-room at Government House, Calcutta, in December, 1885, the date to be notified hereafter. Ladies attending the Drawing-room will be expected to appear in full dress, but without train."

THE SHIP "TEWKESBURY."—Messrs. Graham and Co., the Agents of this vessel, have despatched the tug cyclone to false point to bring her up to Calcutta. The Tewkesbury sustained severe damage in the recent cyclone off false point, and when first boarded by the India General steamer Uudaunted, she was found with all her wreckage about her, deserted by her officers and crew, some of whom were on board the Choice of Bombay, and others had gone on shore at Hookeetollah. Subsequently, the Commander of the Undaunted, Captain Jackson, induced the men to return to the vessel, and assist in clearing away the wreckage, and she was towed into safety with every hope of a good portion of her cargo being saved. Telegraphic communication between Calcutta and false point is still interrupted.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly general meeting of the British Indian Association was held in Calcutta on Tuesday, Babu Doorga Churn Law, C.I.E., in the chair. The report of the Committee was received and adopted, and resolutions were carried to the effect that the Managing Committee should be requested to consider the propriety of moving government on the subject of the famine insurance fund and for a grant of adequate funds for the relief of the distressed in the flooded districts of Bengal; and that the admission of natives as advocates of the High Court without subjecting them to the necessity of going to England, the establishment of a District Court in Calcutta, and the copyright law with reference to Government publications, should be referred to the Managing Committee for their consideration, and for such action as they might feel advised to take on it. The question of reforming the mufasal police was also referred to the managing Committee for their consideration.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News* :—A very awkward accident took place the other day at Sahebgunge. A young European lad, with a double barrelled gun loaded with shot cartridge, tried to shoot a kite seated on a large pepul tree on the banks of the River Ganges; he fired a shot and missed bird. He then placed the gun against a tree (one barrel being still loaded), and went into the river to look after a boat of his which had sunk. While he was in the water, two native boys came up to the gun and commenced examining it. The elder one began to show the younger how the gun was fired, and in doing so discharged the loaded barrel into the other lad's leg between the knee and ankle. On seeing the mischief done, the elder lad immediately told the younger to say that the European lad had shot him, and bolted. When the gun went off the European was diving in the water, but happened to see just after he had risen above the water, the lad running away, and on looking towards the spot where he had placed the gun he saw that an accident had taken place. He hurried out of the water to render the injured lad assistance, but in a very short time a large crowd collected, and the poor European lad was blamed, and narrowly escaped being mobbed to death. The police arrived and the European lad was charged with having wounded the native lad, and was only enlarged on bail of Rs. 100. The real culprit (the elder native lad) was arrested two days after, on information received from the wounded lad that it was he, and not the European boy, who had wounded him. The native lad is now on bail of Rs. 50."

THE Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been formed as follows :—Lady President : H. E. the Countess of Dufferin, C. I. ; members : the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert; Sir Steuart Bayley; Mr. A. Mackenzie, Secretary in the Home Department; Surgeon-General B. Simpson, Sanitary Commissioner with Government; Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore; Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur of Aligarh, and Mr. C. H. Moore, of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company. The honorary secretary *pro tem.* is Major Harry Cooper, A.-D.-C. Advantage was taken of the presence of the Madras visitors in Simla to call a meeting of those interested in the Fund, and it is now settled that the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras branches will work on similar lines. The Bengal branch will be similarly constituted probably, while that recently organised in Bombay will work in unison with the other provincial branches and central committees. In Burma it is proposed to form a district branch, and in the Central Provinces Mrs. Crostwaite has already formed a local branch into shape. If the Hindu community needed any encouragement to co-operate in the movement they would find it in a letter addressed by Sailayanunda Ojha, high priest of the temple of Jagadyanath, to the honorary secretary of the Fund, in which he expresses his deepest thanks to Lady Dufferin for "other disinterested and philanthropic endeavours to provide medical aid for the women of India." He adds: "It is an act therefore which deserves the earnest support of every Hindu who has an attachment for his national customs and man

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.

A further decline of ½ in French Rentes to 108⅔ is the only movement in stocks reported in Reuter's London message of yesterday, and rates of discount remain without change.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, with an advance of 1-32d. per lb. in Americans to arrive, but prices on the spot were unchanged. The sales were 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats—not a large day's business for a Friday. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are quoted still 9 13-16 cents; but February delivery has advanced to 10·02 cents, a recovery of 5 points. That there should be any recovery at all, however, would appear to indicate that the Bureau report due to-day is not expected to be quite so favourable as the New Orleans estimate which we mentioned two days ago, and to which, coupled with the more favourable crop advices from this side, the late temporary dulness has been mainly due. The receipts at the U. S. ports so far do not gain much on last season, but private advices say that this fact is not to be taken as any guide to the extent of the crop, as the planters are holding back their cotton in expectation of higher prices later on. A comparison of the figures with last season, moreover, shows that the American spinners are buying more freely. Of the receipts from 1st Sept. to date, only about 33 per cent. have been shipped to Europe as against 44 per cent. last year; and of the exports this season, 36 per cent. have gone to the Continent as compared with only 25 per cent. last year. The Liverpool weekly figures show an increase of 110,000 bales in the total visible supply, but the Liverpool stock is again down 35,000 bales, to 109,000 bales less than the corresponding date last year.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	192,000	186,300	228,000
,, exports to U. K.	54,000	89,000	38,000
,, ,, Cont.	34,000	21,000	36,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	626,000	608,800	709,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	131,000	212,000	112,000
,, ,, Cont. ,,	73,000	53,400	146,000
,, Stock in the Ports	330,000	362,000	519,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	1,300,000	1,562,000	1,755,850
,, ,, Surats	181,000	506,620	393,840

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	395,000	503,820	554,730
,, London	23,000	65,000	44,000
American afloat	80,000	110,000	30,000
East Indian ,,	8,000	31,000	53,000
	506,000	711,820	681,750
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5 11-16d.	6¼d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4 3-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1½d.	2d.

The Cotton market here to-day has been quite a blank. Nominally prices are unchanged, but we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance.

Wheat has been firmer in tone again, although not at the same time any more active. Exporters would no doubt buy pretty freely at ¼ to ½ anna per cwt. less than sellers are asking; but the latter are very conservative in their ideas at present, and will probably be difficult to deal with until after the Dassera. No. 1 Soft White Pessy is comparatively scarce and the price is now Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 4-1. In No. 1 Club Delhi has changed hands at Rs. 3-12-3. Red Ahmedabad is scarce, and is held for Rs. 25 per candy.

Seeds are unchanged, both ready and forward.

Freights show considerable steadiness, but the business done to-day has been small. We hear of 1,000 tons having been booked for Liverpool by the liners at 21s. 3d, and an advance on that rate is being asked. For Dunkirk 24s. new scale is talked of as having been done for a steamer, next month's loading, but this requires confirmation.

Piece-goods are very firm, with a large business passing in the bazaar. Through Reuter we have the shipments from the U. K. for the month, against which for the sake of comparison we give the figures for the two previous months. All things considered, the quantities are light, both for Bombay and Calcutta, excepting the one item of Printed Goods for Bombay, which is again heavy.

Bombay—	Sept.	Aug.	July.
Plain Cotton ..yds.	31,500,000	36,550,000	28,400,000
Coloured ,, ... ,,	5,550,000	5,400,000	3,600,000
Printed ,, ... ,,	10 60 ,000	10,350,000	5,400,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,300,000	1,750,000	1,350,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cotton.....yds.	61,550,000	77,100,000	89,750,000
Coloured ,, ... ,,	6,600,000	6,800,000	13,300,000
Printed ,, ... ,,	5,400,000	6,800,000	6,900,000
Twist .....lbs.	8 0,000	900,000	1,300,000
Madras—			
Plain Cotton.....yds.	6,250,000	6,500,000	5,700,000
Coloured ,, ... ,,	1,250,000	500,000	500,000
Printed ,, ... ,,	1,110,00	90 0,0 0	700,000
Twist .....lbs.	900,000	850,000	950,000

Exchange to-day has continued to tend downward, and with a decline of 1-32d. actually quoted there is only one bank drawing at our rates. For ready paper we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 5-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6¼d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1 29½.	,,

Government Paper is quiet but fairly steady at Rs. 97½ ready, Rs. 97⅝ forward for Fours; Rs. 98¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares have not moved much. Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher. Khandeish and Khutao Muckonjee have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 100 higher at Rs. 3,750 for first issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	726½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	387½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong, and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	408
National Bank of India	27,320	250		5 pct.	105x

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	50	Rs. 15	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	315
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs. 30	715
Ballary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	900
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	300	2 5	..	18
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 40	740
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	735
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	60
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	635
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,000	..	830
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	210
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,04	1,04	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,00	50	50	Rs. 25	720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	635
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	200
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40	800
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	660
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,100
Impl.Cotton Mills Co	400	50	50	Rs. 30	42
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,00	1,0	..	970
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,30	1	1	Rs 30	1,05
Khandeish	75	1	1	Rs 30	800
Khatao Muckunjee	1,00	1	1	Rs. 40	890
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1	1	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,00	1,0	100	2,500
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,0	Rs. 35	645
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,165
Massagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 2	2,02
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,450
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	580
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	930
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1	570
People of India S. & W. Company	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	137½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	25	250	62	175
Queen Spinning	1,250	500	500	..	137½
Rajpore	800	1,00	1,00	..	80
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	841	1,00	1,0	..	725
Shholapore Mills	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,500
Soonderdas	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,300
Southern India	950	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	400
Victoria Mills	1,312	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Western India Spin. Company	800	1,000	1,000	...	625
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	200	500	Rs. 50	45
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	12	125	41	19½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	200	200	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	Rs. 150	7450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 40	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	50
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	25	Rs. 75	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	377½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	530
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	155
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	530
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 5.	685
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£144x

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	212
	750	200	150		160x
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	213
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5 0	10 2-3p.c	92
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	..
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p. ct.	690xd
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	..	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1 25	100	100	Rs. 6	106
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,00	2,500	1,500	300	3,755
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	66	915
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	900
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	6	1,000	1,000	25	880
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	35
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00	100	100	10½	130
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	10	10	Rs. 1	..
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	31
Kurrachee IceCo., Ld.	50	500	300	35	351
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. c	310
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	306xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	32	14	30
Napier Hotel Co.	300	10	100	9 p.ct.	10
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	10
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	14	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	8 p. c.	91
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 16	315
Prince of Wales Fire	25	8,00	1,000	Rs. 10	1,50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	40	..	54
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,0	10	10	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co. Ld.	19,20	2	2	Rs. 1	24xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	3,00	50	50	Rs. 110	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,40	10	100	Rs. 1	107
Western India Flour Mills	1,00	1 5	100	12 p.ct.	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

HIGH COURT.—October 12.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

177—Little S F and N—Permanundas Jewandas vs Jumna bai and another—Thakurdas and D, and Craigie, L and O

488—Payne, G. and S—Tyeb Haji Joonas vs Ashabai and others—Jefferson, B and D, Tyabji and D, and Macfarlane and E.

Motion.

515—Payne G and S—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and others vs Mahomed Sidick Hajee Abdul Rahim and others—Macfarlane and E and Jefferson B and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

(For Judgment at 3 p.m.)

109-84—Ardesir and H—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel vs Bai Shamavahoo and another—Mirza H K.

218-83—M M Munshi—Thacker Chunderbhoy Morarjee and another vs Wassudeo Ramchunderjee and others—Craigie, L and O, Little S, F and N, Balk and B, and Tobin and Roughton.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Undefended New Long Cause.

350-85—Chalk and W—Jane Martha Elizabeth Jolliffe vs Frederick Harris Jolliffe.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

246-85—Bicknell and K—Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mistry vs Bailoo Ramjee and another—Payne, G and S.

274-85—Chalk and W—Roychund Nursing and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotam and others—Tyabjee and D.

146-85—Macfarlane and E—Yenkoo Bailoo vs Dewjee Elapa—Rustom K R Cama.

264-85—Crawford and B—Khatabai vs Hajee Tyab Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Tyabjee and D, and Macfarlane and E.

289-85—Bicknell and K—Heerjee Ramjee vs Heerjee Hunsraj—Jefferson B and D.

260-85—A F Turner—A Frankel vs Soundy and Co—Chalk and W.

251-85—Muljee B B—Waghjee Korejee vs The Narayen Cotton Mills and others—Bomonjee and H.

268-85—Muljee B B—Jevandas Rajee Seroy vs The Narayen Cotton Mills and others—Bomonjee and H.

275-85—Muljee B B—Dharamsey Laljee vs The Narayen Cotton Mills and others—Bomonjee and H.

278-85—Muljee B B—Hurry Hemraj vs The Narayen Cotton Mills and others—Bomonjee and H.

294-85—Tyabjee and D—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Premchund Roychund—Tobin and E.

296-85—Craigie L and O—A Wallace and others vs Dhupputhy Bhacoobhoy—Chalk and W (Settled.)

299-85—Mirza H K—Rooder Jewan vs Doolub Hurry—In person.

308-85—Bicknell and K—Bharmul Meghjee vs Nursey Mowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

309-85—Tobin and R—Memon Currim Tarmahomed vs Khoja Rehmoobhoy Noormahmed—Payne G and S.

311-85—M M Munshi—Kristna Bhoota and others vs Willoughby LeGeyt—E Wilkin.

312-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shawkshaw Dhunjibhoy vs Mithibai and another—Ardesir and H.

314-85—Bicknell and K—Parwatee vs Sonee Vithal Gopal—Wadia and G.

317-85—M H Khan—Krishna Ruckmaji vs Anundrao Narayen and others.

319-85—Khunderao M—Dadaji Atmaram and another vs Narayen Anundrao and others.

321-85—Muljee B B—Doolabdas Rajbowji vs Bai Dayakore and others—M H K, and Pestonji K.

324-85—Khunderao M—Nanbai and others vs Fatmabai—Payne, G and S.

325-85—Jefferson, B and D—Canji Megbji vs Cursondas Cutchra—In person.

326-85—Thakurdas and D—Goolbai vs Bhicaji—Shamrao P.

330-85—Khunderao M—Bhut Puna Sewji vs Bhut Munguji Doorgaram and others—Thakurdas and D.

333-85—Craigie L and O—Dayachund Mulukchund vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little S F and N.

336-85—E Wilkin—Pragjee Peraj and another vs Rustomjee Framjee Wadia—A F Turner.

338-85—J C Anna—Gitabai vs Luxmibai—Bicknell and K.

341-85—Craigie L and O—Narayendas Panachund vs Ladki and another—Tyabjee and D.

342-85—Rustum K R C—Dewjee Elapa vs Jenkoo Balloo and others—M and E, Thak and D, and P G and S

345-85—Chalk and W—Anundrao Narayen Ballajee vs Shridhur Pandurung Wassudeo—Payne G and S.

350-85—Tobin and R—Hajee Vydina Hajee E vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vydina—Wadia and G.

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THE RATE-PAYERS OF BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

ALLOW me to tender you my best thanks for your kind promise to support my candidature. My thanks will also be due to all such gentlemen as would VOTE FOR ME.

I shall feel further obliged by your kindly registering your vote in my favour at the Polling Office in the Town Hall, TO-DAY, any time, at your convenience between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

My nomination has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

Yours &c.,

K. M. SHROFF,

Editor, *The Bombay Jam-e-Jamsheed*; Secretary, The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Oct. 12.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, by 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Ganeshkhind, 9th Oct. 1885

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FOSTER—PORTMAN—October 10, at Kirkee Church, by the Revd. J. Blunt, William Yorke Foster, Lieut R. H A., eldest son of Sir William Foster, Bart. of Hardingham, Norfolk, to Aileen Ethel, younger daughter of Major A. Berkeley Portman, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. R.

DEATHS

SIMPSON—October 9, at Kirkee, Lieutenant A. H. Simpson, R. A.

SUNDARRAO—October 11, at his own residence, Girgaum, Sundarrao Raghunath merchant, aged 55, deeply mourned.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1885.

We learn that the Corporation has decided to devote a meeting exclusively to the consideration of the Tansa water-supply scheme, and that the Chairman will probably fix one of the days of next week for this purpose. Two years have elapsed since the Corporation decided that it was desirable to increase the existing water-supply, and the interval has been well used in making a detailed survey of the reservoir site and the pipe line, and of considering all the necessary details of the scheme, including finance. The interval of two years may appear long, but it should be remembered that even the preliminary report which the Corporation called for at the time of deciding that the water-supply of the city should be increased could not be begun until the Municipal Commissioner returned to India after a short and usefully spent leave. We may therefore congratulate the city upon the fact that the scheme is now sufficiently completed to enable the Corporation to decide next week upon the new and increased water-supply, and we trust nothing will occur to prevent the immediate commencement of the work. When the Tansa project was first considered, it was assumed that the scheme would cost a crore of rupees or thereabouts, and as Mr. Clark's survey approached completion he was able to assure the Municipal Commissioner that a supply of eight million gallons daily could be secured for that sum. On the completion of the survey it was found that a supply of seventeen million gallons daily could be obtained at a cost of 128 lakhs of rupees. That is to say, the existing water-supply could be doubled at an additional cost of only about 26 per cent. upon the outlay, which would give only an addition of about 40 per cent. of the present supply. It is quite true that an additional water-supply can be obtained from Tansa at a cost of a crore of rupees, but it will be for the Corporation to consider the latest and fullest report of the Municipal Commissioner, which examines the whole question critically both as regards the quantity and cost of two distinct schemes as they have now been worked out by the engineer. Assuming, as we have every reason to do, that the data supplied by the Commissioner is correct, the questions for the Corporation to grasp are of the simplest kind, viz., the quantity of additional water actually required during the next twenty or twenty-five years, and the power of the Corporation to provide the means for supplying such a quantity. It should be remembered that before the Tansa scheme was first accepted by the Corporation the Municipal Commissioner was burdened with complaints from all parts of the city in regard to the deficiency of water. The industries made the same complaint, and so did the Fire Brigade, while all alike complained of the inconvenience of an intermittent supply. The Commissioner has endeavoured to equalise the supply all over the city as much as possible, but still there is constant and just complaint, while it is notorious that the storeyed houses are either very inefficiently supplied or not supplied at all. It is these storeyed houses that contribute most largely to the water-rate, while a very large number of them receive no water at all. Considering the extent of the complaint of the deficiency of water, it is only too probable that an additional supply of eight million gallons daily will only supply the existing domestic necessities, will leave nothing for the industries, and will be of very little use in the more speedy extinction of fires.

Nor will such a small additional daily supply as eight million gallons be at all adequate for the increased population—for it must be remembered that we are writing of the years 1892-93—while it will fail in doing anything to help new and increasing industries. Can any, and what portion, of the eight million gallons supply be appropriated for flushing sewers? Opinion has been unanimous in Bombay that a full and ample water-supply is the backbone of success of a sewerage system, and unless this supply is provided the work of completing the sewerage system must be retarded. Turning to the alternative supply of 17 million gallons daily, it is at once apparent that such a supply will satisfy all the requirements to which we have referred, including the sewerage system, the increasing population, and the increasing industries, and will continue efficient certainly to the end of the present century and a few years beyond. The Corporation should be well assured that in sanctioning an additional water scheme such a supply shall be secured as will settle the water question for a considerable number of years. It has been pointed out by our water-supply advisers that the capacity of Tansa is equal to the demand of a draw-off of a much greater supply than the city will require for the next century. This fact may be used as an argument for drawing only a minimum supply of eight million gallons daily, leaving a future Corporation to increase that supply when it is found to be necessary. We have already pointed out that if a minimum supply is sanctioned now, complaint of a deficient supply will be as urgent in 1893, on the completion of the works, as it is now; hence the proposed remedy for increasing the supply will be no remedy at all. Moreover, the difference of the cost of the two quantities of supply, viz., an eight and a seventeen million gallons supply, is so vastly in favour of the seventeen million gallons supply that to prefer an eight million gallons supply, costing a crore, to a seventeen million gallons supply, costing 128 lakhs, can only be regarded as highly injurious to the financial interests of the city, and as most injurious to the house-owning interest, if it be true that the house-owners contribute the largest share of the cost of the scheme. We think that the considerations we have advanced should have due weight with the Corporation; and that there is sufficient force in them to induce the Corporation to refrain from sanctioning a wholly insufficient supply, we are well assured. There may be a period of rest from complaint during the time the Tansa works are in progress, but if an inefficient supply is sanctioned, it may be depended upon that complaint louder than ever will be heard as soon as the new water is turned on. Doubtless the Tansa water scheme is of great future importance to the welfare of Bombay, and both Government and the public have a right to be heard in reference to the scheme which the Corporation may please to sanction. It would be well, therefore, if the Corporation would avoid coming into conflict of opinion with Government and the public in this most important matter. The sanctioned scheme, as passed by the Corporation, must be submitted to Government for approval. The Corporation should therefore endeavour to secure the approval of Government by sanctioning such a supply as the city will require during the next twenty or twenty-five years. Nor are there any serious financial objections to sanctioning a supply of seventeen million gallons daily. The Town Council has estimated the financial part of both schemes thus :—

FOR ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

Rate of Interest.	Duration of Loan.	Annual sum required. Rs.
5 per cent.	Forty years	5,82,781
Do.	Sixty do.	5,28,281
6 Do.	Forty do.	6,04,615
Do.	Sixty do.	5,48,757

FOR ONE CRORE AND A QUARTER RUPEES.

Rate of Interest.	Duration of Loan.	Annual sum required. Rs.
5 per cent.	Forty years	7,28,477
Do.	do.	6,60,352
6 Do.	Forty do.	8,30,769
Do.	Sixty do.	7,73,446

	Rs.
First year	6,00,000
Second ,,	20,00,000
Third ,,	25,00,000
Fourth ,,	25,00,000
Fifth ,,	24,00,000
Total	Rs. 1,00,00,000

From this statement it will be seen that the difference of cost of the eight and the seventeen million gallons schemes respectively is Rs. 1,45,696 in excess of the larger supply on a 5 per cent. loan, to run for forty years, and Rs. 1,66,154 in excess for a 6 per cent. loan for forty years. These figures are based on a calculation of one crore and one crore and a quarter respectively, whereas we have shown that the estimated cost of a supply of seventeen million gallons daily is really 128 lakhs, or 3 lakhs in excess. This excess of 3 lakhs would slightly enhance the cost, but, after all, the excess will not amount to a lakh and three-quarters per annum.

We ask whether this additional cost is sufficient to justify the Corporation in refusing to grant the city the additional daily supply of nine million gallons? We believe the sense of the community will say that it is not. It may be urged that the additional Rs. 1,45,696, or Rs. 1,66,154, or even Rs. 1,75,000, which is the extreme annual charge that will accrue to the municipal revenues, over and above the charges which will be incurred by a loan of a crore of rupees only, will involve an addition of one per cent. to the consolidated rate, beyond that already provided by the Town Council. Even if this additional rate of one per cent. were levied in order to secure a full and efficient water-supply, the supply would be well worth the cost. But the Corporation would increase its own future water revenue still more than is now contemplated, if the Commissioner could supply the growing industries with water at a cheap rate; for cheapness has a great deal to do with demand. Moreover, the fears of those who think the consolidated rate must necessarily bear the whole of the burden of the Rs. 1,75,000 which the provision of a seventeen million gallons supply will involve, should be quieted by a survey of the steadily increasing revenues of the city. There has not been a Municipal Budget passed by the Corporation for several years past, in which there has not been a much greater surplus than is required to cover the additional annual cost of a seventeen million gallons supply over an eight million gallons supply, viz., Rs. 1,75,000. It is for the Corporation, therefore, to take care that this additional sum is secured from surplus revenue to pay the additional charge. This surplus revenue is devoted to new works and to various other purposes. Not always have such grants been wisely made; but, however that may be, we know of no "new work" that is better entitled to a grant from surplus revenue than the Tansa scheme. The Corporation therefore holds the power of providing the additional annual charge of Rs. 1,75,000 in its own hands; if it refuses to use that power in defence of the existing consolidated rate, it cannot go to Government or to the public on the plea of poverty or excessive taxation, for the retort will be turned upon itself that it does not propose to use in its own defence the power conferred on it by the Budget sections of the Municipal Act. We urge the Corporation to consider well the position it occupies in regard to the public in this matter, and not allow the extreme views of over-timid or selfish advisers to prevail, to the marring of a great and most useful work, such as the Tansa water-extension scheme.

A Quetta correspondent writes :—The Turkoman tribes to the north of Herat have suddenly veered round in their disposition towards the Boundary Commission. There is now the greatest difficulty in procuring supplies. The natives all attribute this to the very rapidly increasing influence of Russia, owing to the Russian war preparations beco

TELEGRAMS.

SHIPWRECK OFF THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 10.

The Enterprise, in returning yesterday from the lighthouses, brought the captain and crew of the British ship Helen, of Pembroke, for Calcutta, which was wrecked off the west coast of the Andamans on the 20th September. A portion of a cargo of coals was landed at Port Blair. On her voyage the ship was caught in the cyclone and became a total wreck.

Information has been received of two other wrecks off the west and the Landfall Islands, whither the Enterprise proceeds to render assistance.

CROP PROSPECTS IN UPPER BURMAH.

Mr. Cabaniss, Assistant Director of Agriculture, who was deputed to visit Mandalay, reports of the crop prospects in Upper Burmah that he thinks famine need not be anticipated. If October rains fail, there will be a scarcity in April; but some valleys have produced fair crops, and the cultivators themselves express no great anxiety.

HE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 10.

At a meeting of the Mahajana Sabha to-night it was resolved to hold a Conference in December to adopt two memorials; one, on the improvement of Indian Legislative Councils; and the other, on the necessity of separate officers to exercise magisterial and executive functions. The Conference will also discuss the forest and salt laws, and the establishment of arbitration courts on the lines of the one at Poona; also the means of promoting industries in this Presidency.

EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 11.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night in the railway theatre to consider the disabilities of Europeans and Eurasians. Mr. J. E. Howard, barrister-at-law, presided. Messrs. Cooke, Constable, Mann, Tindale, Atkins, and Duffill spoke.

Resolutions, condemning the refusal of Government to admit Anglo-Indians and Eurasians into the British Army or establish local regiments for them, and pledging the meeting to support any legitimate measure for amending the law which gives power to enhance sentences, were carried unanimously. A motion adopting a memorial to the House of Commons, that is to be circulated for the signatures of Europeans and Eurasians, was then submitted and carried with acclamation. The following is the prayer of the memorial:—"That all recent legislation tending to reduce them to a lower level, or convert them into a class distinct from or in any way inferior to the personal status and rights of Her Majesty's British subjects in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, South Africa, and all other parts of the Empire be abrogated, annulled, and cancelled. That if your memorialists are considered to come under the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria, Chap. 3, defining all domiciled residents of India as natives of this country, your memorialists pray that the promises made to them in Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 in the following words—'We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations by the blessing of almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil'—may be carried out. That the practice of sending out to India for a few years men of great learning and ability, but without Indian experience, to fill high and almost irresponsible offices, such as that of the Law Member of Council, without their having any fixed or permanent interest in the country, be discontinued. That full inquiry be made into the present and past condition of those Anglo-Indians and descendants of Europeans domiciled in India whom your memorialists represent, with a view to the removal of the disabilities they at present labour under. That the right of trial by jury, as present enjoyed by European British subjects, but denied to Eurasians and the descendants of domiciled Englishmen whose ancestors may have resided for more than two generations in India, may be extended to all your memorialists alike. That the right of franchise, or right to elect representatives in Parliament and to the Councils in India, and to any future Representative Council that may hereafter be established in India, be granted to a reasonable extent to your memorialists. That all Acts of the Indian Legislature which in their operation have tended to separate your memorialists from Englishmen who are not domiciled in India be annulled, repealed, and cancelled. That examinations for the Civil and other services be held in India, as well as in England, and the appointments be awarded according to the proved fitness of candidates, without favour to those residing in either country. That returns be called for of all official and other correspondence, and statistics bearing upon the matters contained and referred to herein."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the United Railway and Government Servants' Association.

UMBALLA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, OCT. 11.

There was good racing on Saturday. Speculation was as keen and the attendance as full as ever.

BEDOUIN HANDICAP.

1½ miles.

Mr. Hill's Busybody, 9st, native 1
Mr. Gordon's Zigzag, 8st 10lb, Tingey..... 2
Major Chisholme's Hasserac, 8st, Taylor 3
Also ran Alice, 8st 4lb.

Busybody led from the start, and won by a couple of lengths. Time—2m. 51sec.

PONY CHASE.

For all Ponies. 1¾ miles.

Mr. Milner's Ploughboy, 11st 2lb, owner..... 1
Mr. Johnson's Moselle, 10st 10lb, owner..... 2
Mr. Little's Bumble, 11st 3lb, owner..... 3
Four ran. Won comfortably in 3m. 40sec.

PUNJAB CHASE.

Handicap for all horses. Three miles.

Lord William Beresford's Prospero, 11st 12lb, Mr. Gordon 1
Mr. Adam's Puritan, 11st 4lb, owner 2

Also ran Beeswing, 10st 7lb, Ned Kelly 11st Noorong, 11st 12lb. The latter ran out and refused. Prospero and Puritan had the race to themselves. The former won by ten lengths. Time—6m. 15s.

HANDICAP FLAT RACE.

All horses. Round the course.

Lord William Beresford's Tim Whiffler, 10st 12lb ..... w o

TRADESMEN'S PURSE.

Handicap for all horses. One mile.

Mr. Rugnath's Aimée, 7st 10lb, Richmond... 1
Mr. Ranjeet's Goldfinder, 9st 4lb, Robinson..... 2
Major Prior's Sir Greville, 9st 2lb, Taylor... 3

Seven ran. Won in a canter. Time—1m. 40sec.

FAREWELL HANDICAP.

For all ponies. ½ mile.

Mr. Goad's Daisy, 8st 4lb, Tingey 1
Rajah Tej Singh's Gift, 8st, Richmond 2
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Redskin, 9st, Butlin 3

Eight ran. Dynamite was favourite, and Daisy sold for modest figures in three lotteries, but she won in a canter. Time—54m.

There will be a fourth day's racing on Monday.

Grey Friar had to be destroyed on account of injuries sustained in Thursday's chase.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 10.

The Rev. W. Gale, of Nowgong, is granted one year's furlough.

Colonel Fergus Graham takes 166 days' Indian leave; Captain Christie, R. E., three months.

The services of Surgeon O. Dwyer are permanently placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Captain Remington, Mysore, is replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Madras.

Captain Lloyd, Political Department, is replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieutenant Bell, wing officer, Deoli Irregulars, officiates as squadron commander during the furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield.

Major Newill is posted as Assistant Resident Secretary with the Commissioner of Coorg.

Frontier Force.—Lieutenant Moore-Lane is promoted, *vice* Captain Manifold; Lieutenant Bryan, *vice* Lieutenant Moore-Lane.

5th Goorkhas.—Colonel Sym is promoted to Commandant; Major Molloy, 2nd-in-command, *vice* Sym; Major Battye, wing commander, *vice* Molloy; Lieutenant Smart, wing officer, *vice* Battye.

Cossipore Volunteers.—Major Wace is promoted to Major-Commandant.

The following Assistants, Royal Indian Engineering College, are appointed: To Madras: Murray and Knowles; Bombay: Johns and Sprott; Bengal: Long and Stowell; North-West Provinces: Wildeblood and Polewhele; Punjab: Roberts and Robertson; Railways: Sykes, Despeissis, and Smith.

Lieutenant Hilliard, R. E., is confirmed as Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Nuthall are replaced at the disposal of the Director-General.

The Hon. St. Clair is transferred to the Simla Circle of Public Works.

Mr. Nelson is transferred to Assam.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN UNION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 9.

The statement made that the Sultan had accepted in principle the Bulgarian Union is declared to be premature.

THE INTERESTS OF GREECE IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

M. Trikoupis, speaking at a Ministerial banquet here last night, said that Greece cannot overlook, under present circumstances, her vital interests in Macedonia, and will rely on the support of the European peoples in making her demands.

THE CHOLERA.

Cholera is decreasing in Palermo and dwindling fitfully in Spain.

DEATH OF CARDINAL McCLOSKY.

NEW YORK, OCT. 10.

Cardinal McClosky is dead.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

Latest advices from Madagascar state that there has been fighting of an indecisive nature at Passandava on the north-west coast of the island, in which the French lost 21 in killed, and the Hovas 200.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Colombo this evening.

LISBON, OCT. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast left here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Meduza, which left Bombay on the 2nd inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	1 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 0⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
4½ " "	74¾
3 " Consols for account	100
3½ " Sterling Loan	101¾
4½ " French Rentes	108⅜
Bar Silver	47½

Arrivals—Victory and Prince Llewellyn.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	26,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	395,000	"
" " Surats	43,000	"
" " Cotton in London	23,000	"

THE *Indian Daily News* draws from the report of the Calcutta Exhibition some inferences favourable to the Bombay project. These, however, our contemporary prefaces with some warnings. In the first place, it says, care should be taken to provide for the Exhibition remaining open for a much longer time than the Calcutta Exhibition was open. Bombay is more fortunately situated in this respect, that the heavy nor'-westers which we experience here at the commencement of the hot weather, and which hastened the closing of the Exhibition in 1884 on account of the temporary nature of some of the buildings, which were not rain-proof, are not experienced on the Bombay side. An Exhibition there, with even cutcha buildings, might be kept open all through the hot weather, till the beginning of June. Another point the Bombayites should make a note of is the remark that it was found a mistake at Calcutta to hurry the preparations. Bombay means to have an International Exhibition in 1887, and to make it a success, a start should be made soon. One thing is pretty certain, in face of the existing "financial pressure," the promoters of the scheme cannot expect any great assistance from Government. But the Report of the Calcutta Exhibition may prompt them to proceed, as showing that there is no reason why such an undertaking should not be made a success financially as well as in other respects. The Calcutta Exhibition went very near to paying its expenses; and that was a first attempt, and an effort, moreover, hampered by conditions with which the Bombay project would not be saddled. The guarantors, even those who have lately shown a desire to withdraw from the scheme, may now, perhaps, be encouraged to adhere to their undertaking.

THE *Bombay Guardian* brings under notice a project which ought to enlist the sympathy and help of the European community in this city. It is proposed to establish in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association which already exists a Home for Young Women who have come to Bombay for employment, and have no friends here to whom they could naturally look for kindly interest and protection. There are now many young women employed in shops here, and the number is increasing; young ladies are beginning to come here to pursue medical studies; some are employed in telephone offices, and there is a prospect of their being employed in the Postal Department. In fact, the *Guardian* says, columns could be filled with narratives of respectable young women who found themselves in most embarrassing circumstances in Bombay, and who coming providentially into contact with kind Christian women, have been cared for and succoured. But these very cases emphasize the need of such a Home as we speak of. We cannot be sure, our contemporary adds, that the helpless stranger will come in contact with the good Samaritan, unless by the establishment of such a Home we in a measure secure that result. In such a Home there would be board and lodging at a reasonable rate, good home influence, counsel, aid, when the evenings might be enlivened by music and social intercourse, or by occasional lectures or prayer-meetings.

CAPTAIN HAYES appears to have made a highly successful demonstration of his horse taming experiments at Poona last week. A Poona paper, in reporting an exhibition which he gave at the Royal Artillery Riding School at Kirkee, says that the horse submitted to be "gentled" was a very handsome 6. H. A. waler gelding who, for the past twelve months, had "put down" every man who had dared to mount him. So bad was he that the idea of riding him had, it is believed, been given up. In less than two hours, without touching him with whip or spur, throwing him down or using any kind of violence, the animal was rendered so quiet, that he allowed himself to be ridden about the School without showing the slightest indication of temper, and was found to be equally amenable to discipline on the following morning. At a second exhibition the "gunners" produced two equine puzzles; one of which would not allow itself to be groomed without the utmost difficulty, while the other, though an old horse, had never been mounted, for the good reason that it would not permit any one to get on its back; in fact, it was the most vicious animal to handle that was ever seen. Within two hours both were reduced to complete obedience, not alone to the breaker, but also to the men in charge of them.

VICE ADMIRAL Sir W. A. HEWETT, K.C.B., V.C., who recently vacated his appointment at the Admiralty, has accepted the chairmanship of Samuda Brothers, Ld., that well-known ship-building firm having been converted into a joint-stock company.

LATEST advices from Europe, the *Theosophist* says, report a change for the better in Madame Blavatsky's health, though it had previously given her friends much uneasiness. She is now going through a course of mineral waters, and is receiving the visits of a number of leading European Theosophists.

THE 9th Bengal Cavalry, says the *Pioneer*, had a farewell skirmish with the Arabs outside Suakim previous to sailing for India. A picquet saw a number of men in their neighbourhood, and pursued them into the bush, where a large body of Arabs were lying concealed. There was some smart fighting, in which the Cavalry accounted for a number of the enemy, and then wisely retired upon their post, as more Arabs were seen coming up. It was a trifling affair, but the sowars behaved admirably, and the Arabs evidently respected their prowess.

SIR ARTHUR COLLINS leaves London for Bombay on October 28 in the P. and O. steamer Parramatta, in order to take up his appointment as Chief Justice of Madras.

THE Nile expedition, futile though it has been in its results, has proved a very good plum for the General in Command. He has secured a gratuity of £2,500 and a step in rank, in addition to his very handsome command pay and other allowances.

THE service is improving. Towels, soap, blacking, and shoe brushes, required for the use of recruits will be supplied by the Commissariat officer in charge of the barracks. The expense of washing the towels will also be allowed as a charge against the public.

THE divorce between Madame and Monsieur Nicolas (Nicolini) has been legally pronounced; and nothing, says the *World*, now stands in the way of the great tenor's union with the most celebrated soprano of the day, except the time prescribed by law, viz., ten months after her divorce, which will expire in May next.

THE French Colonies in India, a week later than the parent land, yesterday elected their representative in the Chamber of Deputies. The candidates were Monsieur Rouvier, a member of the late Chamber and President of the Budget Committee, and Monsieur Allyre, the retiring Deputy for the Indian Colonies. The former was supported by the voters of the first and second lists—Europeans, Eurasians, and "Citizens" or *Ienoncents*, and the latter by the third list—andians proper or "subjects." The total "suffrage" vote throughout the whole of the Colonies aggregates about 55,000, of which only some 11 per cent. are electors under the first and second lists, the remaining 89 per cent. being voters under the third list.

EUROPEAN society is threatened with the reappearance of a monster which was thought to have been banished for ever twenty years ago. "Queen Crinoline," a Parisian journalist tells us, is coming back to demand the homage of the fairer portion of creation once more. The note of alarm was sounded from Frankfort some months ago; but no one greatly heeded it. A German revolution in fashion would not be recognized by Europe; but the decision of the French *modiste* is quite another thing. Crinoline is again to be the fashion. We are, indeed, assured that the Queen will be on her best behaviour this time, and mindful of the revolt she provoked during her last reign. She comes now to "inaugurate the régime of reason and simplicity;" her former extravagances are on no account to be repeated. It is well, however, that the warning has been given in time.

A RECENT number of the *Medical Times*, in referring to the fact that the Government have awarded a good-service pension to Brigade Surgeon Cameron J. F. MacDowall, F. R. C. S., of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay establishment, says that Dr. MacDowall, has been in the service for nearly twenty-nine years, his first commission bearing date August 4, 1856. He has seen a good deal of active service in the field, having served in the Crimean campaign, and with the Turkish Contingent. Shortly after he served with the Persian expedition, and was present at the capture of Mohumra. A few months later his services were called into requisition during the Indian mutiny. He also served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1867-68, and was present at the storming of Magdala. He has just returned to India after serving in the Soudan campaign. We believe he has served twenty years as Medical Officer of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. Mr. MacDowall is well-informed as a medical practitioner, and is at the same time thoroughly *au courant* with the literature of his profession. After being present on the French side in the Franco-German war, he published an interesting pamphlet on the surgical aspects of the campaign. He is also author of a little pamphlet entitled.—"What to wear in India." Some ten years since, conjointly with Dr. John Lucas, he published a paper on "Hepatic Abscess and its causation" in the columns of the *Indian Medical Gazette*. He has also contributed some interesting letters to the *Lancet*. During the late cholera epidemic in France, he visited the infected places to observe and learn the course of action and views adopted by our Continental neighbours.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Medical Times* writes:—"The Government of India have, I observe, issued an order whereby the pay of veterinary surgeons of the army in this country is considerably improved. This has caused a somewhat acrimonious correspondence between the Army Medical Staff and the Veterinary Department in the columns of the *Pioneer*, the former naturally feeling indignant that the Government should hold the services of their horse medical attendants at a higher estimation and pecuniary value than those of their soldier medical attendants." The same correspondent says:—"The agitation for the establishment of a new medical school for Bombay has continued since my last notice of the subject, and the *Bombay Gazette* has now closed its columns for the ventilation of the views for and against this proposal. I have already expressed the opinion that no necessity, so far as I can judge, has been made out to exist for a new school, though I allow that the present Grant Medical College needs to be enlarged, and its professorial staff augmented. This would, I opine, meet the required wants, and should commend itself for adoption alike on utilitarian and on financial grounds." The same writer, in saying that it was rumoured that the University of Bombay is inclined to grant the degree of Bachelor of Medicine (M. B.) to Licentiates in Medicine (L. M.) who are senior, without examination, as if *honoris causa*, styles it as "unique;" butif before criticising it further, he says, "we must await full details of the rules and regulations."

MR. GLADSTONE'S manifesto appeared too late for the morning papers on the day that the mail left to notice it. But the evening papers had something to say. The *St. James's Gazette*, for instance, doubts if it will carry peace and consolation to perplexed inquirers into Liberal doctrine, and it thinks that the six columns of exposition leave the faith as vague as ever. The *Pall Mall* is scarcely more prepossessed by it. Now that the fateful manifesto has been issued at last, it asks, what will be the effect of it? To unite the party? Yes. To inspirit it? The answer must be as definitely, No. In the first place, it is not a manifesto at all. It is an essay—a long, circumlocutory, not very clear, nor concise, nor interesting essay—on the various political questions of the day. It has no catchwords. Worse than that, it gives to many of the most pressing questions of the time no unmistakable answer. And while the *Pall Mall* admits that the programme may save the party from disruption, it denies that it will do anything to ensure it a victory. There is nothing to stimulate hope, to excite enthusiasm, to satisfy or to shape the hundred vague but earnest aspirations of the young democracy. The failure of Mr. Gladstone to offer the people anything they care greatly to have will assuredly give a stimulus to the Radical propaganda. If this is all that the great revered prophet of the Old Liberalism has to offer us, people will think, Then let us go in for the New. With this manifesto the curtain falls upon the old party divisions and party conflicts of the past half-century. It will rise to-morrow on the death grapple of Tory Democracy and Militant Radicalism to wrest from one another the affection of the new masters of our political destiny.

MILITARY NEWS.

SOLDIERS employed in balloons in the air are to receive, in addition to their regulated working pay, 6d. an hour for each hour they are actually and necessarily so employed.

THE home authorities have a better way of paying officers employed in the purchase of horses or other transport animals for service than we have in India. When purchasing within his own command an officer is allowed £1 per day; if employed elsewhere he receives an allowance not exceeding £2 per day. This allowance includes travelling and other personal expenses, except the actual cost of transport.

A CONTINGENT allowance of £24 per annum has been sanctioned for each regimental depôt, to be distributed amongst the several companies at the discretion of the officer commanding the regimental district.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. RODDY, V. C., Unattached, has been posted to the charge of the 1st Punjab Pension Circle, for payment of pensioners.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has resigned the Meerut, Command on the expiry of his four months' leave.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BILLINGS, wing officer, 11th Bengal Infantry, has proceeded on tour paying pensioners of the Presidency Circle, Bengal.

LIEUTENANT H. MERCER, 3rd Dragoon Guards, has been invalided home this trooping season.

LIEUTENANT A. H. RANDOLPH, Imperial List, Royal Engineers, left India on the 6th instant for Europe.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteer Artillery proceed on their annual cruise during the Pooja holidays in the Chinsurah.

THE scheme for the reorganisation of the Indian Sappers and Miners will be framed on the lines adopted in England, each company being raised 50 per cent., so as to assimilate it to the home standard.

THE gratuity to be issued to the Indian troops engaged in the recent operations at Suakim, will be on the following scale:—Subadar, ressaldar major, ressaldar, ressaidar, and woordie major, Rs. 120; jemadar and naib ressaldar, Rs. 48; havildar, farrier major, drum, fife, or trumpet major, hospital assistant, and duffadar, Rs. 24; naik, Rs. 16; other ranks, Rs. 12.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THE following are the results of the shooting in the matches closed and published up to 6 p.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Wilson, E Y R*	434	50
Sgt Murray, Bom Vol ...	427	40
Capt Hon Rocke, S W B'ders ...	415	25
Sgt Bawden, E Y R	408	25
Sgt McDonnell, B V R	406	20
Pte Lingwood, E Y R	401	20
Sgt Warm, Bom Vol	399	20
Lce Corp Clabby, Bom Vol	399	15
Sgt Ritchie, Worcester Rgt	399	15
Pte Savage, N Staff	398	15
Sgt Cahill, Bom Vol	395	10
Corpl McGhee, E Y R	395	10
Sgt Gidney, G I P Vol	395	10
Sgt Mawhood, Bom Vol	391	8
Cr Sgt McKenna, Lan Fus	391	8
Lc Sgt Whitty, G I P Vol	388	8
Sgt Seymoor, G I P Vol	384	5
Pte Shuter, Rifle Bde	384	5
Pte Ashcroft, Lan Fus	380	5
Lce Corpl Brown, Bom Vol	380	5

1 Counted out.

* Silver medal.

HIGHEST AGGREGATE.

Sgt Mawhood, Bom Vol	61	25

THE MARKSMEN'S CONTEST (NATIVES.)

Pte Cheendrao Vaddum, 5 N I.. ...	31	15
Hav Coostan de Souza, 9 Bom I ...	30	10
Pte Shaik Alloo, 7 Bom. I	29	10
Hav Daria Khan, 7 Bom I	28	8
Lce Naik Ieddoo Keadle, 8 Bom. I ...	28	8
Pte Esmail Beg, 31 Bom I	28	7
Naik Samueljee Snalmujee, 5 Bom I .	28	7
Pte Paddrath Messer, 25 Bom I ...	27	5
Pte Baboorao Soorway, 9 Bom I ...	27	5
Had Maj Goga, Merewara Batt ...	27	5
Pte Bagha, Merewara Batt	27	3
Lce Naik Ragnac Girignac, 9 Bom I...	27	3
Lce Maanjee Sunday, 23 Bom I ...	27	3
Pte Sabajee Bhapsayker, 10 Bom I ...	26	3
Pte Surajpal Sing, 32 Bom I... ...	26	3
Pte Euda, Merewara Batt	26	3
Pte Durson Sing, 1st Bom I... ...	26	2
Pte Hamiera, Merwara Batt ...	25	2
Pte Rugho Puvrgh, 13 Bom I ...	25	2
Jemdr Mirza Mohamed Beg, 9 Bom. I	25	2

7 Counted out.

THE following matches were concluded, and details published by the hon. secretary up to 4-45 p. m. on Saturday, when the "cease firing" had to be sounded owing to a downpour of heavy rain. The shooting throughout the day was again very good; such favourable weather for making good scores having seldom been known at former meetings.

This afternoon, between 3 and 6 p. m., the great events, will come off, viz, the "Lyttelton-Annesley Prize" and the "Hardinge Cup." The former is restricted to a team of four men from each cavalry regiment and mounted battery in the Presidency; and the latter is solely for officers of the services—Civil and Military. Four teams have entered, but the civilians are unrepresented.

Two additional matches have been added to the prospectus, one being open to eight selected men from the whole of the regular corps competing on the one side, and eight volunteers from the regiments attending the meeting on the other. The distances to be fired at are 300, 600, and 800 yards—strictly "military" positions.

The second match is to be competed for by teams of six men from any of the native regiments represented. Distances, 300 and 500 yards.

It is expected that the whole of the prizes will be distributed on Thursday afternoon next. Shooting will conclude on Wednesday.

MATCH No. 26.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS PRIZE.

200 and 600 yards.

Winning Team	Pts.	Rs.
Bombay Volunteers	382	178

MATCH No. 6.

THE MARTINI-HENRI CUP.

200 and 500 yards.

1st Battalion Lancashire Fus.	336	280

Highest Individual Score.

Savage N. Staff.....	62	20

MATCH No. 39.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLATE.

200, 500 and 600 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sgt Bowden, E Y R*	91	60
Pte Ashcroft, Lan Fus	90	50
Cr Sgt McKenna, Lan Fus	89	40
Sgt Richie, Worcester	89	30
Pte Delaney, Roy Lan	87	20
Sgt Whitty, G I P Vol.	87	15
Lc M Manajee Rao Siuday, 23rd Bo I	86	15
Vol Carvalho, Bom Vols	85	15
Copl McGhee, E Y R	84	15
Pte Dryland, N Stafford... ...	83	15
Lce Sgt Seaforth, N Stafford ...	82	10
Lce Sgt Fry, G I P Vols	81	10
Pte Barrett, Roy Lan	81	10
Pte Hill, Worcester	81	10
Pte Savage, N Stafford	81	10
Lce Copl Clabby, Bom Vols ...	80	10
Pte Cook, Lan Fus	80	10
Capt The Hon U Rsche, S W B ...	80	10
Copl Jones, G I P Vol	80	10
Vol Watkins, Bom Vols... ...	80	10

2 counted out.

* National Rifle Association Silver Medal.

No. 3.

THE VOLUNTEER'S PRIZE.

600 yards.

	Points.	Rs.
Vol Middlecoat, Bom Vols.....	30	30
Sgt McDonnell, Bom Vols	29	20
Lce Copl Major, Bom Vols	29	15
Lce Copl Watkins, Bom Vols	28	10
Vol Stephens, Bom Vols	28	10
Sgt Gidney, G I P Vols	27	5
Lce Sgt Fry, G I P Vols	26	5

3 counted out.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
Previously registered.	77	69	65	05	68	66	71	68
Oct. 9, Friday	0	22						
" 10, Saturday	0	00	1	04	0	91	0	71
" 11, Sunday	....		0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	77	91	66	09	69	60	72	39
Corresponding date last year	71	68	82	90	80	67	77	97

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 3rd inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	57	29	Baroda	21	43
Valsura	51	91	Mohmadabad	23	11
Palsbur	38	93	Ahmedabad	25	28
Golwad	57	77	Viramgam	30	50
Bulsar	51	92	Wadhwan	27	12
Nowsari	46	69	Kharagora	28	35
Surat	41	69	Sevalia	28	5
Broach	32	46	Godra	25	50
Dubboi	27	87			

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY evening saw the Bombay Polo Tournament of 1885 brought to a conclusion, after the final tie between the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry (3rd and 4th Regiments) and Bombay teams had been played. We do not think that we are far wrong when we state that the termination to which the Bombay team led this great annual event was as unexpected as it was brilliant, and that the members composing it, by their splendid play, succeeded in capsizing all human calculations and—to use a racing phrase—"upsetting a tremendous pot," at the same time, amongst betting men. Those who saw, on Wednesday, what the Hyderabad representatives were capable of in the course of their tie with the Poona Horse were justifiably confident in a "walk over" for them on Saturday; enormous odds were laid on them; and the great mass of spectators attracted to the scene of the final struggle for the Cup were no doubt convinced, in spite of their sympathies, that Bombay would be treated to a handsome "trouncing." It must therefore have been a welcome surprise to all to see the champions in whose hands we had placed our honour in polo matters acquit themselves in a manner so creditable to themselves, and so worthy of the city which they represented. No Bombay team has ever played before as did that which faced Hyderabad on Saturday. Its members knew perfectly well that the formidable winners of the ties on Wednesday were, individually and collectively, the warmest lot all round who had ever pranced into the polo arena in Bombay; so that with everything against them, except perhaps sympathy, Arthur and his companions went into the game with a determination not to be overcome easily, and a dash which almost from the commencement of the play removed any doubts as to the ultimate issue of it. Throughout the Tournament our representatives have been conspicuous for the evenness of their form. They faced three good teams:—Poona, the Royal Artillery, and the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry (3rd an 4th Regiments). The first two gave them infinite trouble and were overcome only after very hard-fought battles, each of which was prolonged over the ordinary six rounds of eight minutes; the last was so overwhelming in skill and mounts that on its public form on Wednesday evening, few would have dared to say they had a rival. The opinion was universal that the Bombay team would meet with a severe reverse in the final tie; and the only prevailing doubt seemed to be in relation to the extent of the defeat which we were to sustain. But the Fates had ordained it otherwise. We are, for this year at any rate, the proud possessors of the Polo Cup, won by our team through sheer resolution aided by excellent play. Taking the whole week's operations into consideration, we think the best deserving team came off victorious, and we are to be congratulated in our representatives. But while we are naturally elated at our success, and shower praises on the Bombay team, we must not forget that Hyderabad had much ill-luck; and that, in addition to this, they did not play up to within "miles" of their known proficiency, or the Tournament might have ended otherwise. This does not detract from the value of our victory, but in justice to the losers on Saturday it should be mentioned. There was something radically, wrong with the Hyderabad team. They played wildly, and adopted the all-round game, so absent from their manœuvres on Wednesday; they did not back up; they fell away in the accuracy of their strokes, and were incessantly scattered. They were therefore overpowered. Can it be that their ponies being fresh after their long rest was the chief reason of this unexpected demoralisation? Then, again, came the loss to his side of the services of McSwiney. It will be remembered that this gentleman received a severe fall on Wednesday, which so shook and dazed him as to place him *hors de combat* for a while. We believe he had not recovered from the effects of that accident on Saturday; but he would play. During the second round he began feeling queer, and was asked to allow a native substitute to play for him; but he refused on the ground that he did not think it would be fair. During the third round, in which his energy and hard-working propensities stood his side in good stead, as indeed they had done all through the game up to this point, he unfortunately fell, and another pony somehow struck him with its hoof on the back of the head. So severely was McSwiney injured that he was at once taken to the hospital from the ground. We are glad to learn, however, that on Saturday night, he was sufficiently recovered to be removed to the Hon. Mr. Bayley's house on Malabar Hill, and is now quite well. Hard pressed as the Hyderabad team had been up to the moment of this unhappy accident, they subsequently were entirely overmatched; for neither the Jemadar nor the Kote Duffadar who succeeded McSwiney played up to the leaders, and the remaining rounds were almost incessant dangerous assaults on the Visitors' goal. Nothing could exceed the fine play of Arthur, either as a back or forward. The certainty of his hits, the furious rapidity and success of his charges frequently called forth the applause of those looking on; and his example seems to have stimulated his associates, Barton, Gray, and Savile, to fine play. The whole team played together admirably; there was always one member to take on the ball if the other was baulked in any way; and the manner in which they "rode off" their opponents was most determined and successful.

The following is a list of the players and umpires on each side:—

Hyderabad Contingent Cavy. (3rd and 4th Regts.)	vs.	Bombay.
Capt. Goodson Adye, (capt.		Mr. A. Arthur
Lieut. J. Meade		Mr. L. Barton
Lieut. McSwiney		Mr. P. Savile
Jemadar Myrab Ali Khan		Mr. C. Gray
Umpire—Capt. Neeld	Umpire—	Mr. Remington

N.B.—Kote Duffadar Afzul Hossein took Mr. McSwiney's place after the latter's accident.

1ST ROUND.

Hyderabad winning the toss for choice of goals, selected the southern position, and on crossing sticks, Gray was the first to hit the ball, Savile, who was waiting by, went away with it through McSwiney and the Jemadar, but Adye intervened; and after the Hyderabad captain and the youthful Bombayite had waltzed round the ball a few times, the latter was on it again, carrying it straight towards his opponent's goal, where he made a hard hit, which, however, did not go between the posts. When Adye brought the ball into play again, a scuffle took place in front of his goal, in the course of which Barton just missed making the first point for his side. After this, when Adye had brought the ball out again, McSwiney and the Jemadar between them took it round, until they placed it over the boundary line. From here, after it had been thrown in, Barton went away with it, but was baulked by Adye, who, however, did not move the ball, and Barton, turning quickly, had a clear hit for goal, but again failed. It was a fine chance. On falling to again, McSwiney again adopted an all-round game, and placed the ball over the side boundary opposite the tents; and when the umpire threw it in, Meade came to the front and made a great run till within 15 yards or so of the Bombay goal, where Arthur by a fine backhander "upset everyone's apple-cart." Gray took matters into his hands, and after a very brief scrimmage, in the course of which all the Deccanis except Meade missed the ball, Barton got hold of it, and once more placed the Hyderabad quarters in a state of close siege. Bombay had now warmed up, and kept it up, too, till the end came. The next thing worthy of mention was a run by

not responsible for the education of the subjects of the native States. But the cantonments situated in Central India were entirely under British control, and it was the undoubted duty of the Government to look after the education of the people living there. The Government of India, however, did not seem to show much anxiety for the education of the people residing within the Central India Agency. It was the duty of the residents themselves to provide for the education of their children. It was the principal aim of the Central India Association to teach the people to rely more on their own resources than that of Government. Although the Association was convinced that without Government aid to begin with nothing could prosper in India, still taking all the circumstances into consideration, it was one of the objects of the Association to induce the people to take the initiative themselves. The lecturer then pointed to the success of the Punjab University, as an instance of what could be done by the people themselves. The next question which the Association wished to take up was social reform. But in this direction hasty action of any kind was not intended, for the Central India of to-day was as backward as the rest of India fifty years ago. The dire evil of infant marriage, which was undermining Hindu and Mahomedan society in the more advanced provinces, was ruining those communities in Central India also. Boys and girls who had scarcely passed their teens generally became parents of four or five children. What could be more disgusting and immoral than this? It was no doubt an abuse of marriage. A concomitant evil of infant marriage was the widowhood of the Hindu females. The lecturer was not one of those who considered marriage indispensable in every case of widowhood. It was true that in some cases widowhood entailed a lifelong misery. But in many cases a widow was considered the guardian angel of a Hindu home. She was respected by the nearest and dearest relatives. She passed her latter days in piety and in devotion to the memory of her departed lord. To force such angels of society to matrimony against their will was not only inhuman, but barbarous too. But there were other cases which required the special attention of the Hindus. It was to meet such cases that the venerable pandit Eswar Chandra Vidasagara and other true reformers of acknowledged ability had long been striving. The condition of the widow who had married at a tender age, who was not in a position to understand the sacred duties and obligations of a married life, and whose marriage had never been consummated, was indeed lamentable. Hundreds of such widows were to be seen in Central India, as elsewhere. Their lives were really a burden to them. It was not to be wondered at that in this world, full of temptations, they should sometimes bring disgrace upon themselves and their friends and relatives. It was to be one of the duties of the Central India Association to impress upon the minds of the people that widow re-marriage under such circumstances was desirable. The question of curtailing unnecessary marriage expenses amongst the Hindus was also to form a subject for discussion in the Association. Many a family had been ruined by having to meet the exorbitant demands of the family of the bridegroom. Moonshi Peary Lal and others, who were working hard for the marriage expenses reform in other parts of India, had achieved some success, although not so much as they desired. It was therefore the object of the Association not to rush in for reforms, beyond delivering lectures and reading essays on social reform, so as to prepare the minds of the people by degrees for the change contemplated. In doing so, however, the Association would take special care not to interfere with the religious feelings of the people. It would be one of the duties of the Association to conserve those old habits and customs of the country which were inoffensive in themselves. The educated natives, the lecturer went on to say, were blamed, and in some cases very properly, for their denationalising spirit. Every well-wisher of India would, he thought, deprecate the foolish imitation of the European garb and customs by any native of India who had visited England and stayed there for a short time. There were others who had never visited that "land of dreams," and had but an imperfect education, but had nevertheless an apathy to their own habits and customs. They adopted, or tried to adopt, those outlandish manners and customs which, though suitable to the community where they were already prevailing, were quite unfit for a native society, and against its most cherished convictions and traditions. The Association would also discuss politics. It would try to help the formation of a healthy public opinion on all such questions of importance, and promote by every legitimate means the political advancement of the people. In these days of railways and electric telegraphs, when political intelligence was diffused throughout the length and breadth of India through the agency of well-conducted newspapers, and when every educated native took special interest in the current topics of the day, it would be a lack of duty on the part of the Association if it were to avoid discussing politics. It was the primary duty of the Association to impress by every possible means on the minds of the people the innumerable benefits the British rule had conferred on India. The Association was well convinced of the necessity of the political union of Europeans and natives, but still it would not take up the question of social union between the rulers and the ruled. The reason was that such a union was an impossibility in that part of the country for many centuries to come, taking into consideration the great intellectual, social and religious differences between the two nations. In discussing, however, the political topics of the day, special care should be taken so as to discourage and disallow the use of violent language, as moderation of language was one of the principles by which the Association would be guided. It should be understood that loyalty was the watchword of the members of the Association. Any misrepresentation to the contrary by a class of prejudiced persons was an abuse of truth. But the grievances of the people would have the prompt attention of the Association. It was but natural that judicial vagaries should occur in a place where there was no settled judicial system, where the courts were imperfectly constituted, and where the judicial and executive machinery was conducted by officers who had grown old in military service, and whose legal and judicial training was almost nothing. It was no fault of the officers themselves. The lecturer then went on to say that the interest of the commercial and trading community would also be looked after by the Association. In the list of members the merchants and traders were conspicuous. Their interests and the interests of the Association were identical. In matters of public charity, it was contemplated by the Association, as soon as its finances would permit, to establish a hospital for the residents of Mhow, a press for the diffusion of farmacular and other cheap literature in Central India, and a hospital for old and decrepit animals. In addition to the essays and lectures which would be published by the Association or by its individual members, it was under contemplation to publish cheap reprints of vernacular and other books. Every year a reward would be offered for the encouragement of literature in Central India. While on that subject he would also mention that the Association intended to assist the poor and helpless widows and orphans as far as its fund would permit, and in doing this it would follow the principle of the District Charitable Society of Calcutta. It might be in the recollection of many that the Association during the last cholera epidemic assisted the poor and the needy with medicine, diet, and other necessaries, besides funeral expenses.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE following is a revised list of the troops detailed for the forthcoming camp of exercise :—

NORTHERN FORCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Cavalry Brigade.—6th Dragoon Guards, 10th Bengal Lancers, 4th Bengal Cavalry, and L-A Royal Horse Artillery.

1st Infantry Brigade—1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, 21st Punjab Infantry, and 8th Bengal Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, 4th Goorkhas, and 5th Goorkhas.

Divisional Troops—L 4 R A, P-3 R A, N-3 R A, No 1 Eastern Division R A, the Mountain Battery of the Guides Cavalry, 9th Bengal Infantry, and two companies of Sappers and Miners.

SECOND DIVISION.

Cavalry Brigade.—1st King's Dragoon Guards, 19th Bengal Cavalry, 18th Bengal Cavalry, and N-B. Royal Horse Artillery.

1st Infantry Brigade.—2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, 14th Sikhs, and 1st Sikhs.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—1st Battalion Connaught Rangrs, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 28th P. I., and 31st P. I.

Divisional Troops.—J-2 R. A., B-4 R. A., E-4 R. A., the Hazara Mountain Battery, 3rd Bengal Cavalry 2nd P. I., and one company of Sappers and Miners.

SOUTHERN FORCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Cavalry Brigade.—8th Hussars, 13th Bengal Lancers, 16th Bengal Lancers, and G. A. Royal Horse Artillery.

1st Infantry Brigade.—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, 1st Goorkhas, 45th Sikhs.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, 16th Bengal Infantry, and 24th Punjab Infantry.

Divisional Troops.—S 4 R. A., L-3 R. A., R-2 R. A., No. 7 Battery Northern Division R. A., the Mountain Battery of the 26th Punjab Infantry, and two companies of Sappers and Miners.

SECOND DIVISION.

Cavalry Brigade.—3rd Dragoon Guards, Central India Horse, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and F-A. Royal Horse Artillery.

1st Infantry Brigade—2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, 27th Punjab Infantry, and 1st Bengal Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, 22nd Punjab Infantry, and 37th Bengal Infantry.

Divisional Troops.—G-1 R. A., O-3 R. A., G-4 R. A., No. 9 Cinque Ports Division R. A., the Mountain Battery of the 7th B. C., 3rd Bengal Infantry, and one company of Sappers and Miners.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Treasury by means of Council bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1884-85	15,294,767
Remitted from 1st April to 3rd October, 1885 ..	9,030,800
Balance to be remitted from 4th October, 1885 to 31st March, 1886	6,263,967

A BAD ABKARI LAW.

THERE is a good deal in our Abkari laws and regulations that appears to us excessively childish, if not downright stupid. The Bangalore native public, especially, is watched and restrained in taking its "tot of grog" as though it were a child and the Government its Great Grandmother, who, like a timid old lady, is fearful that the poor little thing will hurt itself. Some of the restrictions are not only grotesquely absurd; they are positively mischievous, and cause evils as great, if not, greater, than those they are intended to suppress. In our local columns is the report of a prosecution in the Second Magistrate's court which goes to confirm our opinion, as here expressed. We will narrate the circumstances of that case a little more at length, asking the Government and the public generally to credit us when we tell them that this case only illustrates a widespread system of public robbery and oppression. The facts of this case are much as follows: a policeman entered the shop of a retail vendor of arrack, and demanded a dram on credit. The sale of arrack by retail vendors on credit is itself contrary to law; the policeman therefore was seeking to induce the vendor to break the law. The demand was refused, on which the policeman departed, threatening audibly that he would be revenged. A police sergeant soon afterwards put in an appearance, and in the vendor's presence, began to take down formidable notes, as to the number of his license, by whom it was granted, &c. &c. The vendor was evidently marked man; the "force" had resolved to rid itself of a vendor who refused to "tip" them, and who denied them their time-honoured privilege of an occasional dram, free, gratis, and for nothing. It was absolutely necessary to make an example of such an obdurate vendor, else a horrible unquenchable thirst would parch the throat of every policeman while on his weary round of arduous duty. Free drinks had ever been the inalienable right of the noble race of the Robertses. The means of crushing the obnoxious vendor were very simple: a confederate was obtained, who entered the vendor's shop alone, and purchased and drank a dram, paying for the same. In the act of leaving the shop this man was accosted by two policemen,—one of them the poor man to whom refreshment "on tick" had been denied. A question or two, a short search, and on the man was discovered (!) a bottle containing about a dram-and-a-half or arrack. Of course he was carrying away this large supply of spirituous liquor surreptitiously, and equally of course, he had bought this huge stock from the vendor. The terrors of the law were at once invoked, and the vendor would undoubtedly have lost his license, forfeited his deposit, and possibly have been fined heavily, but for the fortunate fact that he was able to produce respectable and credible witness who proved the policeman's demand for credit, his utterance of threats, and the Police Sergeant's little reconnoitring expedition :—*Bangalore Spectator.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Capt M G Neeld, Poona
Mr and Mrs Hughes, Malegaon
a Colonel and Mrs Warter, England
a Colonel North, RE, Kirkee
a Roy and Mrs T F Dale, England
a Mr James Scott, England
Mr W H Cole, England
a Mr Arthur Crowther, England
a Mr A H Jacob, England
a Mr M L Elliot, England
a Mrs Radcliffe, England
a Colonel and Mrs Strong, Poona
a Captain Browne, Simla
a Major Newell, Simla
a Mr H Wool, Bangalore
Lieut E F B Colgrave, Goona
Lieut W E Daubig, 7th D Guards, Mhow
a Mr W Francis
Mr J H steel, A V D, Poona
Mr H Derry, Madras
a Mr S W Stanley, Poona
Mr G Peirce, Nagar
Mr W Tickner
a Major and Mrs Babington Foote, Simla
Lieut R W Burton Phillipson, 7th D Guards, Mhow
a Mr and Mrs Kenyon, England
a Mr H T Landon, England
a Mr and Mrs L W Hollis, England
a Mr G o Spooner, England
a Mr W Bell, England
a Mr A B Wilson, England
a Mr Cummins, England
a Mr G A John, England
Lieut F Crooke, R N, England
a Mr and Mrs A M Saudoga, Madras
a Mr J Gram, Madras
Mr H Cox, England
a Mr Alexander Orr, Poona
a Mr S McGouch, Poona
a Mr and Mrs Howard, Poona
Mr and Mrs Dickson, Khandala
Mr F Jenisch, Germany
Mr C Jenisch, Germany
a Hon Mr Elliot, England
Lieut Helby, R N, Poona
Lieut Whitehouse, R N, Poona
Miss Steel, England
a Colonel H S B ll, Punjab
Captain Webb, England
a Lieut H V Rigby, R E, Quetta
a Captain Fraser, Quetta
Colonel Williams
Captain J D Jones, Deolalee
Mrs Currie
Mr F Henry Pearse
a Lieut-Colonel Greenfield
Mr F Williams
Colonel Foord, Nagpur
Madam Marchetti
Colonel Penny, R A, Bombay
Lieut Burrows
Mr John M Heyn, Bombay
Mr Graham
Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr F Wilson, Bombay
Mr William Morris, Bombay
Mr C Fleming, Bombay
Capt Gill
a Mr Palmer, Bombay
Mr Collingwood, Bombay
Mr E A Lunn and then Bombay
Mr Walsh, Bombay
Mr Otto Martin, Bombay
Mr Mitchell, Hongkong

Residents left during week marked (a) thus.

VOLAPUCK.

VOLAPUCK? Volapück! What is it? What does it mean? It might be the magic password of a professor of the black art, the thief's sesame, or the Allah-il-Allah of some savage tribe beyond the borders of civilization. Some twelve-month ago the mysterious word was now and then heard in certain learned circles here and there, it appeared in some newspaper paragraph (the spelling of the word being still somewhat undecided), and then for a time nothing more was heard of it. Now it forces its way once more into the world, not timidly as before, but with the obstinacy and courage of self-conscious merit, and from the housetops it cries: "I am Volapück, the universal language. Make me your own, and you will return to the blissful times before the Babylonian confusion." It is discussed in the press of the whole world—seriously in some, contemptuously in most cases. "Minerva-Volapück," says a Russian contemporary, "has sprung from the brains of Jupiter-Schleyer, fully armed to go out and conquer the world."

Herr Schleyer, of Constance, the inventor of this universal language, has, after twenty years' hard work, at last completed his task. There are at present 163 certificated professors of Volapück ready to instruct the world in the new science. One of them, M. Auguste Kerckoffs, professor of literature, has been teaching it for the last three months at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales at Paris, and fifty-two societies in Germany, Austria, Alsace, Holland, Sweden, England, and the United States are propagating the same cause. So great is the zeal and enthusiasm of M. Schleyer's disciples that at a recent congress of 300 members of the different societies, which met at Friedrichshafen, a successor to M. Schleyer was chosen to take his place in case he should prematurely die. On the same occasion it was decided to found an academy which will be charged with the regulations of all Volapück difficulties. Difficulties, notwithstanding the assertion that Volapück is the simplest of all languages, are by no means small. Without dwelling on any other difficulties which accompany the acquisition of any language, be it never so simple, let it be supposed that each nation were to pronounce Volapück according to the pronunciation of its own language. Would not this result in another Babylonian confusion? But the details about the construction of the Volapück tongue have no yet been given to the world at large. Meanwhile, dictionaries, not only for all European nations, but for the use of Chinese and Hottentots, are being published, and the two Volapück reviews are enjoying much popularity among the initiated.

Confirmed Volapükists have been heard to explain that it is chiefly in order to facilitate the commercial relations between different nations that Volapück has been invented. With regard to this we quote the opinion of a contemporary on this side of the question: "The question of exchange may be summarized by the following primitive idea: 'Give me a good deal of what you possess, and I will give you a little of what I possess, with this corollary understood, 'Whether you like it or not, I am the stronger, and I shall get something out of you.' It is therefore unnecessary to employ Volapück to put this idea into people's head." But given that this law of commerce is not adhered to in the generality of cases, there is still a far easier mode of procedure current among the traders in the East, by which business trasactions are settled without the utterance even of a single word. Buyer and seller take each other by the hand, and in order to keep their arrangements quite private, the hands are covered with a cloth or veil. Then, by pressing the hand or part of it, the intending purchaser makes his offer, and receives his answer in a similar way. Each sign has its special meaning, the interpretation being as follows:- If the whole first finger is taken hold of, the numbers 1, 10, or 100 are understood. (The number which is meant is rarely misunderstood, as business men are always acquainted with the approximate value of an article.) If the first and second fingers are taken hold of together, the interpretation is 2, 20, and 200; for three fingers it is 3, 30, and 300; for four, 4, 40, and 400; and for the whole hand, 5, 50 and 500. If the little finger only is taken, 6, 60, 600 is meant; the third alone 7, 70, and 700; the second 8, 80, and 800; the first finger taken hold of alone and bent over signifies 9, 90, and 900, and if the thumb is grasped 1,000 is meant. If the purchaser touches with his thumb the middle joint of the seller the sign signifies ½; if a line is drawn with the thumb from the middle joint of the forefinger to the knuckle it is + ½; a line from the knuckle towards the end of the finger is - ½. A touch of the whole nail of the forefinger is + ¼, and if only the point of the nail is touched it is understood to mean -¼. These few simple signs, which of course admit of a great number of different combinations, comprise the whole of the Oriental mercantile language, and appear to completely satisfy the traders. It would, therefore, for the present, be unadvisable to propose a change in these regions.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as prompt ing the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SIR HENRY WOLFF'S MISSION.

In diplomatic circles in the Turkish capital it is stated that the Porte has already agreed upon certain proposals to be made to Sir Henry Wolff concerning the reorganization of the Egyptian army, and the control of Egyptian finance, whereby Turkish influence in both these matters would be increased. The Sultan, however, it is added, will not intervene until the negotiations reach a certain stage, when some obstacle may necessitate his Majesty's decision to settle the matter. Up to the present the outlines only of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission have been discussed. A Constantinople correspondent says:—Contrary to an affirmation contained in a Reuter's telegram from Berlin, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, in his interviews with the statesmen of the Porte, has never invoked the principle of *beati possidentes* in reference to the English occupation of Egypt. On the contrary he has always deprecated the adoption of any principle not founded on the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Sultan. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and the Ottoman plenipotentiaries have, it is understood, reached the conclusion that the joint occupation of Egypt by English and Turkish troops is impracticable, and indeed unnecessary; for the Porte is now convinced that the presence of the English troops in Egypt is purely incidental and temporary. It is further agreed between Sir Henry Drummond Wolff and the Turkish delegates that the real crux of the difficulty is to be found in the internal reorganization of the country. They are now engaged in considering the advisability of despatching to Egypt, in company with Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, an Ottoman Commission of Inquiry, which should make full investigation into the position of affairs and furnish the Porte with a trustworthy basis for future action. No former proposition to this effect, it is believed, has been made by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER BY AN ENGLISHMAN AT ST. LOUIS.

THE American papers are still discussing the "St. Louis trunk tragedy," as they describe the alleged murder of Maxwell by Preller. The latest question started is, "Is Preller alive?" Maxwell is reported to have received the following letter from Preller :—

Wilkesbarre, Pa., August 25, 1885.

Dear Walt: Have been expecting hearing from you for some time, but have been disappointed. I am anxious to know how you are heating up, and trust the storm will not prove too much, and that you will hold out until the moment for the dénouement arrives that will show the St. Louis d—d f—s what an infernal collection of jackasses they are. I presume the trial will take place for some time. I have been staying at a little place in the mountains of Pennsylvania lately, but leave for England Saturday week. Shall see Dewey and H. before leaving and fix things for them to be on hand. I fancy the public will find sufficient food when all comes out for an investigation, which will not prove second even to the famous Tewkesbury, of which Dewey told us when saying why it was so hard to get stiffs in Boston. It has been paid in full by the ——Mutual. I anticipate that there will be little or no trouble between the other two. Everything seems in order. I shall stay at the Black Bull, Coniston Lake, and at Lakeside, Windermere, and the Queen's, Kendal. A letter to either place will find me. I shall return in time. If you have an opportunity you can write to me at the old place, Cambridge, Mass., and I will have it all get through. Keep up your spirits and believe me, as ever, C. A. Preller.

DR. H. Graham-Dewey, described as a distinguished young English surgeon, who met Maxwell when he made a long journey in the West during last winter, when Maxwell and Preller were in Boston, spent some time in their company, has given to a journalist his impressions as to the letter. He notices what is one of the American expression in it, and he notes that it contains one strong English expression. He continued :—"I know who Dewey is, but I do not know who the H. referred to is. I notice something is said about Tewkesbury. Now, I have been cautioned this point to be living except Maxwell. When he was in Boston, as I stated to you just after the first excitement in St. Louis, Maxwell asked me if he could get a 'stiff.' He was pretty near through with that when the law was very stringent, owing to the scandal Ben Butler had made about Tewkesbury. I can't say that Preller was present when this was said. But he may have been, as he was about the hotel at the time. The statement about the Mutual, I suppose, refers to an insurance company. I believe that Preller lives, but I may be mistaken. If he be dead, I do not believe Maxwell killed him."

A PRINCESS'S TROUSSEAU AND AN ACTRESS'S WARDROBE.

THE marriage of Prince Waldemar of Denmark and the Princess Marie of Orleans has been fixed for the 22nd of October, and will take place in France. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* describes the bride's trousseau, in which there is an attempt to revive the fashions set by her grandmother, the Duchess of Orleans, during her short and happy married life. Some of the dresses are copied from portraits of that meritorious and deeply afflicted Princess, which were taken in the halcyon period of her life. They have the neatly pleated berthe which is crossed over to the left side in front and the long stomacher waist. Other dresses have have a belt and broad buckles, and some low-bodied ones are to be worn with a white chemisette. These can be turned into morning dresses with the adjunction of sleeves crossed at the waist and brought round into a bow behind. Apart from what may be called the ancestral style of toilettes, there will be others in the Marie Antoinette and Anne of Austria style. Of this style some idea may be gathered from Mdme. Albani's costumes in "I Puritani." The Princess having a fair skin and a fresh country complexion, is able to wear green. Some of her walking dresses will be in woollens of this colour, very neatly made, and trimmed sparingly with velvet and narrow gold-and-silver braid. Her dinner and evening gala dresses are in pale blue and pale pink of various materials. There are some of gauze shot with silver, and threads of the colours just named with the flowers of silver. The Court dresses will be very rich. The Princess will receive the shawl of the jewels, which is one of the Duchess of Orleans which the Duchess of Chartres inherited. The fans were executed by the greatest painters of France, and ordered as wedding presents for the Duchess by the Duc d'Orleans and Louis Philippe. I should not forget the classical-looking and elegantly simple dresses in white nun's veiling and wollen stuff. They are to be worn with a rose or bouquet of natural flowers in the corsage, and another in the hair. Ancient ladies, not within have corsages in the eighteenth-century style. Like most of the ladies of her family, the Princess is a great equestrian.

In the same paper there is an account of the dresses which the comedienne Madame Judic is to take with her on her American tour. She is to play fifteen different parts during her visit, and for these no less than fifty dresses are supplied, many of them being of the most costly description. It is even stated as a fact that when Madame Rodrigues received the comedienne's very extensive order, she at once sent out to all the best dressers, and had several workrooms thrown into one in order to be able to do full justice to the greatness of her task. This will afford some idea of what dress does for the workers of our day. As for the gowns themselves, one of the gems of the collection, which all Paris has been viewing, is a robe of gold and silver lace over peach-coloured satin with a train of satin, the colours of which are gold, and the old shade of deep blue which some believe to have been the "imperial purple" of the ancients. This train is copied from the court dresses of the Empress of Russia, and is embroidered in a fairylike tapestry of the most delicate kind. The embroidery has been four months in the working, though nearly one hundred *brodeuses* have been employed upon it. The dress is one of the most costly of the whole collection, and is to be worn in the "La Grande Duchesse." Another, equally elaborate, intended for one of the scenes in the "La Femme à Papa," has a skirt of pink satin, lined with yellow, and trimmed with gold fringes. It is surmounted by a lace peplum formed of pieces of priceless old embroideries applied and re-embroidered in every kind of red gold, yellow gold, silver and deep crimson, in the form of golden butterflies and silver bees. The train is triple, the first being plush in a soft pale shade of heliotrope, almost amethyst. The second is made of pink and silver brocade, manufactured upon an ancient model at Lyons expressly for Madame Judic; and the upper one consists entirely of pink feathers. This last novelty has created an immense sensation among the modistes. For the first act of "La Femme à Papa" a travelling dress of grey cloth has been prepared, braided in gold, silver, and steel, and with a soldier's cloak, the pattern of which was obtained from Paul, the well-known Parisian military tailor. A riding habit of white cloth with bodice of red cloth will perhaps astonish Transatlantic Amazons. A beautiful evening dress, to be worn in "La Cosaque," has a skirt of white tulle arranged in flat, wide pleats, and with a casaque of embroidered white China crêpe, made very tight and clinging, so as clearly to define the outlines of the figure. Large knots of white Ottoman ribbon are placed at irregular intervals upon the skirt, and a train of China crêpe is made removable, so that it may be worn or not at pleasure. These are but a few of the marvels of millinery that are to cross the Atlantic among the extensive *bagages* of the great actress. It would be interesting to know what the Custom House officers at New York will have to say to the array of immensely long boxes in which they are to travel. It will be remembered that they refused to pass Madame Bernhardt's gowns, being probably of the opinion that so many could not possibly be needed by one woman, even though she was an actress. However, their experience on that occasion may have brought some enlightenment, and if any among them should happen to be students of human nature they will reflect that one of Madame Judic's objects in her coming campaign will be to outdo and obliterate the recollection of Madame Bernhardt's dresses by the surpassing splendour and costliness of her own.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT GLASGOW.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN addressed a large meeting in Glasgow on the 15th Sept. Referring to the strengthening of the Radical party, which was to be anticipated from the extended franchise, he remarked that, if they had to fight out the battle as between the Radicals and the Tories, he thought they could give a very good account of their adversaries even without the assistance of the Moderate Liberals. Speaking of Ireland, he said that he had desired to see a real co-operation between the democracy of Great Britain and the National party in Ireland in order to protect popular rights against class oppression and privilege; but he was not willing to afford any countenance to proposals which would keep apart nations that ought to be closely allied. Proceeding to deal with the question of Dis-establishment in Scotland, Mr. Chamberlain said he would free the Church from State control, whether in England, in Scotland or in Wales, and he hoped to live to see the time when voluntary zeal would set free those vast endowments which were originally intended, amongst other purposes, for the improvement of the condition of the poor and the education of the people. Mr. Chamberlain went on to meet the charge of Socialism made against his programme. He said that he had always propounded the same views, and they were therefore not put forth at the present time as a bribe to electors. The change was not in his opinions, but in the situation. "Politics," said Mr. Chamberlain, "are the science of human happiness and the business of statesmen and of politicians is to find out how they can raise the general condition of the people, how they can increase the happiness of those who are least fortunate among them." He then went on to speak of the condition of the working classes, choosing of course the example of the agricultural labourer to illustrate their sufferings. He did not invite sympathy for the lazy scamp or the idle drunkard who wanted to live at the expense of his industrious neighbours. But there were numbers of men who were neither idle nor dissolute, and who yet were doomed to lives of hopeless and monotonous toil, with no prospect in the future except a recourse to parish relief. To these men, at least, society owed something, and it was the duty of statesmen to find the means of paying the debt. Then we have the problem—How can we increase the material resources of the poor? How can we enlarge their opportunities of enjoyment? You can give them free education. We can, by galleries and museums, cultivate their tastes for art and gratify their love of science. By parks and gardens we can give them the opportunity of innocent recreation and enjoyment. By these same measures of wise co-operation which some people call Communistic, but which to me seem but to be simple co-operation, we can, if we like, make every poor man's cottage as healthy as the palace of the rich. And therefore it is that I attach so much importance to the extension and development of local government in this country. Mr. Chamberlain went on to explain at length his views upon this subject, insisting more particularly on free education. He, however, saw no hope of increasing the material resources of the poor, except in a radical revision of the land laws. As to the proposal to give power to local authorities to acquire land for the purpose of small holdings, he did not believe that it would involve the charge of one single penny upon the ratepayer. Why should labourers who have proved themselves able to pay the exorbitant rents which are now demanded from them, when with great difficulty they are able to obtain a rood of land, why should they fail to pay a reasonable rent to the local authority? In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain invited those who did not approve his remedies to propose alternative measures for helping the poor. "If (he said) you have a better way we shall joyfully hear of it; but, for myself, neither sneers, nor abuse, nor opposition shall induce me to accept as the will of the Almighty and the unalterable dispensation of His providence a state of things under which millions lead sordid, hopeless, and monotonous lives, without pleasure in the present, and without prospect for the future."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498, tons, Captain R H Jones, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain F Cole, sailed on Saturday last for Hong Kong and Singapore with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain J Hughes, sailed to-day for Busreh with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Capt N Harrison, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp via Perim, with a general cargo and Mr J W Hartley and one deck passenger.

THE steam-ship Branklow 1660 tons, Capt D Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (8th Sept) with a cargo of 2,854 tons coal and 23 deck passengers. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 960 tons, Captain J C Tice, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Busreh (25th Sept), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee and Mrs Ally Mahomed, Mr Harrower, Mr J Henderson Mrs M Hacquet, Mr D Hacquet, Col J Jacob, Miss Maitland, Mr Byrne, Mr H J Streiley, Sergt Owen, one native officer, and 60 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Branklow (s)	..Stewart	....Liverpool, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Bangalore (s)	Cole	Hongkong.
	Kt. of St. Patrick.	Jones	Antwerp.
	Clan Gordon (s) ..	Harrison....	Antwerp.

The steamer Henry Bolckow, Hughes, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—10 cases brass sheets, Ebrahim Mahamedally; 40 cases brandy, Dudhoria and Co.
Siam s—1 hogshead brandy, D Nasserwanjee.
Thames s—2 cases stationery, Latham and Co; 11 cases eau-de-cologne, Dulsook Premchund.
Hydaspes s—4 cases confectionery, &c, Shroff Bros.
Lalehan s—16 kegs slate nails, Abdul Hussen Abdul Tyeb; 3 cases glassware and 6 cases lanterns, H Ahmed; 2 packages glassware, Goolam Hussen Cullian.
Ravena s—60 cases claret, Phipson and Co.
Verona s—5 cases claret, Bodgor Wanburton and Co.
Assam s—20 cases slate pencils, Abdul Hussen Heptoola; 100 cases slate pencils, Abdulla Noordeen.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—4 cases plate glass, McKenzie and Co; 6 cases papers, W and A Graham and Co; 5 cases aniline dye, M Dhunjee; 90 cases yellow metal and 30 bundles copper sheets, Kilnick Nixon and Co; 20 hogsheads and 5 hogsheads stout, D Cowasjee.
Clan Maclean s—29 cases biscuit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—10 cases printing paper, B Sazba and Co; 50 cases whisky, J Nowrojee.
Persia s—2 hogsheads and 75 cases whisky and 1 hogshead old tom, D Cowasjee and Co; 10 drums spirit of wine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co; 50 cases whisky, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff; 111 cases whisky, B and A Hormarjee; 114 cases sewing machines and 1 case sewing thread, N M Patel.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nizam s—3 cases glassware, Curreem Mahomed.
Assam s—22 cases writing paper, &c., Jaitha Dossa; 6 cases gold paper, F Masotti.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—4 cases printing paper, Bezonjee Capudin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—230 boxes brandy, Bezonjee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM VENICE.

Assam s—23 cases soap, Esmal Abdul Remon; 21 cases soap, Allana A Remon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co; 2,960 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 225 cwts myraboliams, G Nursingdass; 675 cwts myraboliams, Goculdass Jaithanee; 350 cwts myraboliams, G Goculdass; 200 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.
Clan Maclean s—25 bales wool, N Khuttow; 70 bales wool, N Thacurdass; 28 bales wool, Beeja Dhunjee; 40 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 55 bales wool, K Khoosal; 35 bales wool, R Mooridhar; 45 bales wool, N Hegraj; 41 bales wool, G Rungoomull; 40 bales wool, S Dassoomull.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—375 cwts myraboliams, Dhunjee Pudhumsee.

FOR HULL.

Sahara s—2,537 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hartlepool s—1,67 ½ cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 5,490 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gelert s—83,600 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—500 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton s—75 cwts turmeric; T Chapsee; 4 cwts rosa oil, G Hassum; 9.0 cwts wheat, V Luljee; 5,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Darlington s—19,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Secundra s—3'9 bales cotton, R Luckmandass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 9.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·854
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point.....	75·6
Relative humidity of Air.....	·828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	86·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	75·4
General Direction of Wind'	..SE, ESE, SW, WSW, SW, ENE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	341
Fall of Rain	7·71
Total fall during month.....	3·34
" year "	67·91

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 9.

Wood, Lt, Bo 1st Grenders, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 10.

Standbridge, Lt, Bl 17th Lanc. on leave.
Hallen, Inspg Vety Surg, Bl Horse Breeding Operations, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 8.

Elphinstone, Lt, Bl, Rl Warwickshire, to join, to Jubbulpore.

OCTOBER 10.

Spencer, Surg, Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Stewart, Lt, Bl, R H A, on leave, to Meerut.

OCTOBER 11.

Neeld, Capt, Bl 17th Lanc, on duty, to Lucknow.
Steele, Capt, Bl 17th Lanc, on duty, to Lucknow.
Howes, Col, Mad Infy, 16th Regt, on furlough, to Madras.
Aldworth, Capt, Mad A D C, on leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 12.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters this day, Monday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

POONA ! POONA !!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

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STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

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STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

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CHOLERA PILLS

CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, BLOSSOMVILLE, 22nd April 1882.

T. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your valuable Cholera Pills. Last year I cured my wife, child and a servant. I did not call in a Doctor, but gave your pills with confidence and without hesitation; I had so much faith in them.

Your pills have done a great deal of good locally, and I would like to see them receive a universal circulation for the benefit of the thousands who perish for want of a specific.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
ALEX. LEMMON,
Govt. Tele. Dept.
LAHORE, 22nd April 1882.

To MR. COTTER.

DEAR SIR,—We have tried your famous Pills and Mixture for the "Cholera" disease; it is the only medicine as far as to my knowledge the best remedy for this disease in the world. Besides ourselves and family we gave to several others, and the result has proved successful; and we hope that this remedy will be known over the whole world, as we strongly recommend it.

Yours truly,
L. MUHER LAL & SON
LAHORE, 23rd April 1882.

To T. H. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am much thankful for your being liberal in giving your valuable Pills to my wife while she was attacked with cholera in July last, and glad to say that she recovered well within three days. Wishing you every success.

Yours truly,
S. HORMUSJEE.

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Table Napkins.
From Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 18-8 per dozen.
Round or Square Doyleys.
Rs. 6 per dozen.

Superior Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit the largest Tables, recommended to Messes, &c.
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Toilet Covers, Best Marcelled Fringed.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4 each.
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Rs. 15 per dozen.
Unbleached Barnsley Huckaback Towels.
Rs. 10-8 per dozen.
Real White Turkish Towels.
Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
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Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 30 per dozen.
Horrocks's Best Twilled Sheets.
Single Sheets, Rs. 9-8 per pair.
Double Sheets, full size, Rs. 12-8 per pair.
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Eider Down, Feather, Horse Hair.
Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 each.
Real Whitney Blankets, Scarlet or White.
Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 24 per pair.
Infant's Blankets, Bound Pink or Blue Silk.
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Artic Eider Down Quilts.
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Cures Dyspepsia, Brain and Nerve Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of robust manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency or natural vigour has for years existed.

OVER TWENTY YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such ted praise and distinguished recognition.

The EnormousSale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced mbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

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The restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.
This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGISING effect is most marked.

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This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA, No. 6.
This Pill is specially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits, arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence, in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

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This Pill is specially useful in CHRONIC URETHAL DISCHARGES, in ATONY, OR PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, and in all those diseases for which the PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6, are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL.
Composed of Phosphorus Iron, Quinine, and Nux Vomica.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby & Co.'s genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark of the Company.

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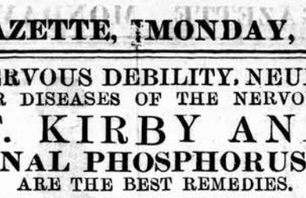

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NOTICES

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The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Sewda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Coorla	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Ithandoop	Bagmar	Kurlut*†	Chandoor
Tannah*	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergaun
Doewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Pohlgaum
Callian Junction*†	Beech	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Khadawall	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar†
Wassind	Kirkaum	Tulligaun	Sindee
shapoor	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Atgaum	Hurda	Khergaum	Kapri
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwad	Saigaon
Kussarah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Selwoor
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poona*†¶	Keim
Bhotee	Dhanora	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Bailgaum	Khundl	Ooroolee	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Kareen for Hoshangabad	Khergaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Packney
Niphar	Bagra	Dhondi	Sholapur*†
Lassulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurbgaun†
Nandgaon*	Pagara (for Pachmari)	Kasrtuk	Doodnch
Naidongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Goodoor
Challisgaum	Babai	Warrengaum	Gourgaon
Kuljeaum	Gadawara	Nygaum	Shahabad*†
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Wadi
Pachora	Kurodi (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge Road	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Kuruk Rail	Nandoora	Sydapore
Siaowlee		Jullum†	Kistna
Julgaum		Shoogaum*	Chicksago
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleur	Byrehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wevjee	Chumargaum	Mahmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Baraiee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damour Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuta
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Parnlee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee (Dyeur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhyndar	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Murolee	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Sucheen	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Surat¶	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Amrolee	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
	Sion	Oomret	Luctoran
		Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli†	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Seram	Gangawaram	Mussapeigate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc. Do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanasitra
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
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* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
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Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.

To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.
"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new." (Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

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GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that DR. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in t ough good health—who previously were confirmed hypoch ndriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and brough the organs of digestion, reanimating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Blockages of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the above moderate prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called Guttæ Vitæ or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for and accept no other but DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

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NOTICES.

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

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AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP

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NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

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CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is An Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Billious Liver Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price 6s., 11s., and 32s.

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FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

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With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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Finest Old Irish Whisky
MATURED BY
Treacher & Comp.y
LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla
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Poona.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

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